FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 211 *31 October 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSCE/MBFR

NATO Policy Belies West's Claim To Seek MBFR Progress BB 1
[Komlev in NOVOYE VREMYA No 43]

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

Kapitonov Returns From Budapest Conference CC 1
CEMA To Publish New Journal on Problems of Bionics CC 1

GENERAL

PRAVDA Reviews Budapest Meeting SALT, MBFR, European Detente A 1
[Averchenko in PRAVDA 29 Oct]
Kornilov Sees 'Further Degradation' in Nobel Prize Committee A 4
Israeli CP Attacks Award of Nobel Prize to Begin A 5
USSR Peace Committee Cables Waldheim on Neutron Bomb A 6
UN Committee Debates USSR Draft on Nonnuclear States A 7
[Vasilets, Makurin]
Zemskov Gives Speech at UNESCO General Conference A 7
Ceremony Opens UN Week of Solidarity With Namibian People A 9
Third Committee Condemns Aid to S. Africa, Rhodesia A 9
IOJ Demands Release of Cypriot Journalist Jailed by Israelis A 10
Briefs: International Salmon Conference A 10

UNITED STATES

Kennedy Urges Official Washington Backing for SALT Accord B 1
[IZVESTIYA 26 Oct]
U.S. Trade Restrictions 'Outdated, Unrealistic' [Kozyakov] B 1
'Slander' of U.S. Guides at Dushanbe Exhibit Deplored B 2
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 15 Oct]
U.S.-Japanese Trade Talks Open; Observers Pessimistic B 4
Northrop Contracts To Modernize Saudi Air Force B 5
CIA To Continue Interference in Other Countries B 5
Trident Missile Test in Flordia Reported B 5
Military Stepping Up Production of New Arms Despite Danger B 6
Pentagon Continuing 'Criminal Experiments' With Drugs B 6

CHINA

PRC Support for Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Criticized [Mitin] C 1
PRC Continuing 'Provocations' Against SRV C 2
PRC's Foreign Policy Scored as Threat to Peace C 2

EAST EUROPE

USSR First Deputy Premier Tikhonov Receives GDR's Schuerer D 1
[PRAVDA 27 Oct]
Husak Receives USSR Air Force, Aviation Officials in Prague D 1
[PRAVDA 27 Oct]
Katushev Receives CSSR Deputy Premier Lucan [PRAVDA 27 Oct] D 1
Moscow Meeting Marks Belgrade Liberation Anniversary D 1
[PRAVDA 21 Oct]
Yugoslav Ambassador Visits Soviet Armenia D 1
LCY Theoretical Workers Have Talks on Armenia D 2
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 18 Oct]
Briefs: GDR Delegation in Kiev; Visit of GDR Delegation; D 2
Yugoslav Seed Show in Kiev; Friendship Soiree in Kiev;
Polish Ambassador in Kiev

WEST EUORPE & CANADA

PRAVDA Comments on Schmidt-Callaghan Talks on Monetary Union E 1
Pope's Statements on Church-Socialist States Ties Noted E 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA No 44]
PCI's Berlinguer Speaks on Economic Crisis in Rome E 3
Report on Oskar Fischer's Visit to Italy E 3
Head of Franco-Soviet Commerce Chamber Interviewed in IZVESTIYA E 3
[Petrov 21 Oct 78]
Semenov on NATO, OTRAG Missile Complex in Africa E 4
[Semenov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Oct 78]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Gromyko Receives 'Arafat, PLO Delegation 30 Oct F 1
Commentary on Visit F 1
Arab Foreign Ministers' Conference Opens in Baghdad F 2
[Goloyastoy, Marunin]
Statement by Abu Mayzar F 3
Israel To Expand, Strengthen Settlements on West Bank F 4
Paper Scores Lebanese Reactions' Attempts To Split Nation F 4
[Gerasimov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 Oct]
Tension Running High in Beirut; New Israeli Provocation F 5
Public Tribunal in Tripoli Condemns As-Sadat [Solovyev] F 6
Commentary on Bribes, Political Scandals in Egypt [Gerasimov] F 6
Soviet-Algerian Relations, Cooperation Discussed [Andreyev] F 7
Savchenko Views Release of Political Prisoners in Iran F 7

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Advancing Soviet-Turkish Relations Hailed on Anniversary [Markushev] G 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S., UK Planning 'Neocolonialist Settlement' in Rhodesia H 1
Role of Imperialism in Southern Africa Condemned [PRAVDA] H 2
China Pursuing Hegemonistic Policy in Africa H 2

Heads of African Frontline States Meet in Tanzania H 3
Importance of Meeting Stressed [Petrov] H 3
Meeting Ends H 4
SWAPO Issues Communique on Operations in Namibia H 4

SOUTH ASIA

India's Friendly Relations With USSR Praised J 1
[Shurygin in PRAVDA 23 Oct]
Ram Urges Modernization of Army Due to PRC Buildup J 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Oct]

INDOCHINA

Vietnam's International Prestige Growing [Mineyev] L 1
SRV Delegation's Forthcoming USSR Visit Hailed L 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Teng Hsiao-ping's Tokyo Remarks Assailed [Anatolyev] M 1
Ellsberg Alleges U.S. Storing Nuclear Bombs in Japan M 2
[Bandura in IZVESTIYA 26 Oct]
DPRK's Yi Chong-ok Cables Thanks to Kosygin [PRAVDA 27 Oct] M 2
Ustinov Decorated by Mongolian People's Great Hural M 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuban Release of Prisoners Shows 'Confidence, Strength' N 1
[Vernikov in IZVESTIYA]
Gromyko Congratulates New Colombian Foreign Minister N 1
[IZVESTIYA 21 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Turkmen MVD Conference Hits Problems in Crime Prevention R 1
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 18 Oct]
Latvian Supreme Court Plenum on Fight Against Drunkenness R 1
[SOVETAKAYA LATVIYA 18 Oct]
Party, State Congratulate Ustinov on 70th Birthday R 2
Receives Award R 2
CPSU Awards Red Banner of Labor to Chess Player Karpov R 2
Moscow Hosts Border Guards Komsomol Workers Conference R 3
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 21 Oct]
Briefs: Disarmament Struggle Seminar; Nationality Relations Conference R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR CSA Reports on Production in First 9 Months 1978 S 1
Azerbaijan CP CC Plenum Views Economic Shortcomings S 1
[Okulov in PRAVDA 22 Oct]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Grain Sales Progress in Kazakhstan T 1
'Record Amount of Grain' Produced in Uzbekistan T 1
Nivin Raps Delays in RSFSR Harvesting of Late Crops T 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 Oct]
Variations to Item on Agricultural Prices Resolution T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Prognoz-7 Station Launched To Study Solar Activity U 1
Cosmonauts Transfer Equipment to Descent Craft U 1

NATO POLICY BELIES WEST'S CLAIM TO SEEK MBFR PROGRESS

LD301225Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 43, 20 Oct 78 pp 4-5 LD

[V. Komlev Article: "What Is Hampering the Vienna Debate"]

[Text] The improvement of the political climate in Europe is one of the most important peaceful gains of the last decade. It has become the foundation of states' mutual relations and has embraced various aspects of their lives. The interests of strengthening peace and security at the same time imperatively demand that political detente be supplemented by military detente. The parity of forces that has come about on the European Continent made it possible to start the Vienna talks aimed at reducing the military confrontation in central Europe.

The Vienna talks occupy a central place in the broad circle of international forums and conferences devoted to disarmament questions. This is perfectly understandable because the reduction and subsequent limitation of the vast military potentials concentrated in the continent's center would promote the cause of military detente not just in Europe but also throughout the world.

Five years have already elapsed since the start of the talks; however, so far no concrete results have been achieved. What is the reason for the fact that the Vienna discussions are dragging on?

Basically, the West's position has not undergone any substantial changes since the start of the talks in 1978. As before, a central place in this position is occupied by the concept of "disproportion" according to which it is alleged, completely without substantiation, that the socialist states possess any advantage over NATO in central Europe in terms of the numerical strength of ground forces and the amin types of armaments. Western representatives allege that the "excess" in numbers of personnel amounts to more than 150,000 men and, consequently, the main task of the talks must be to get rid of this "excess" by carrying out "asymmetric" reductions. However, they are unable to back up their allegations about "disproportion" with any concrete arguments, or even to explain what these estimates are based on.

However, there is nothing surprising in this. The more than 150,000 servicemen which the East is allegedly "concealing" from the West are not a needle in a haystack. If they did indeed exist, then during the past 18 months of discussions on the numerical strength of the sides' armed forces the Western representatives could at least have shown their desire to get to the bottom of this question, but this has not happened. The NATO countries are rejecting the socialist states' constructive initiatives aimed at elucidating the truth.

This stance suggests that some people in the West are in no way seeking progress in the Vienna talks.

Simultaneously with its attempt to achieve military advantages by diplomatic efforts, NATO is intensively speeding up its military preparations in Europe, which is also having a negative influence on the course of the Vienna talks.

For a number of years now a process of reorganization has been under way in the North Atlantic bloc's armed forces. At the base of this reorganization lie increases in military spending, in numbers of troops, and in their strike power and mobility. The NATO Council session of May this year served to accelerate this process. [paragraph continues]

A broad program was adopted at the session for the strengthening and modernization of the bloc's armed forces. The program is calculated for a term of 10-15 years and will cost the member countries $80 billion.

The initiator of these plans was the United States. It has also taken charge of their implementation.

For a number of years now Washington has been numerically increasing its troops on the European Continent. In 1975 the number of U.S. military servicemen in the FRG increased by 13,000. The following year the United States completed the deployment of two more brigades. In 1977 another 18,000 men were added, and this January President J. Carter announced the transfer to Europe of at least 8,000 servicemen in the immediate future.

This, so to speak, is the visible growth. But a covert increase in the numerical strength of U.S. troops on the European Continent is also taking place. In 1974 the U.S. Congress decided to reduce the personnel strength of the staffs and noncombatant units and subunits. This decision is known as the "Nunn Amendment." As a result, more than 18,000 servicemen were transferred to fighting strength and their former professional duties are now carried out by civilians specially invited to do this job. As J. Carter declared, Washington, in the future, intends to increase its troop strength in West Europe and to enhance the combat readiness of the units and formations. The administration sees as a matter of special concern the strengthening of its capability for rapidly transferring ground forces and tactical aviation from the United States to the European Continent.

Tremendous sums are being allocated for the purchase of the most modern combat aircraft and other technical innovations in military aviation. USAF units in the FRG are acquiring new all-weather multirole F-15's; some 72 aircraft have already been sent to the FRG. A second airforce wing consisting of 84 F-111 fighter-bombers has been sent to Britain. The number of aircraft at the disposal of the U.S. allies is increasing. As a result of all these actions in Europe the strike power of the NATO air forces has risen sharply; as distinct from the Warsaw Pact air forces, the NATO air forces have primarily offensive configuration. Is more eloquent proof required to show why the West adopted at the Vienna talks from the very outset the following position: to leave the air forces outside the framework of the reductions and to limit itself to the asymmetric reduction of ground forces?

The buildup of the strike power of U.S. nuclear weapons on the European Continent is proceeding rapidly. And this despite the fact that, according to calculations by Senator S. Symington, the destructive power of these nuclear means is already 20 times greater than the power of all the explosives used by the air force during World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

The excessively high concentration of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe is completely unjustified militarily. This is acknowledged in the West by many responsible politicians and military experts. As A. Endhoven, former U.S. assistant secretary of defense, aptly commented, tactical nuclear weapons cannot defend Europe, they can only destroy it.

Nevertheless, at a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in June 1976 agreement was reached on the further modernization of the nuclear arsenal.

A new step in this direction was the U.S. decision to step up work on the creation of cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The Western press reported that the Pentagon has already begun drawing up a plan for equipping the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in West Germany with cruise missiles designated Tomahawk. The United States has also announced its intention to provide its troops in the FRG with neutron warheads for Lance missiles and with a neutron shell for 8-inch Howitzers. [paragraph continues]

Ignoring protests from the world public, the U.S. Senate recently approved a bill appropriating $612 million for the production of "conventional" nuclear warheads and for the development of new "enhanced radiation" (neutron) weapons systems. At the same time support was given for a recommendation by the Senate Armed Services Committee concerning the need to start production of a neutron bomb for deployment along the border with the Warsaw Pact countries.

While stockpiling nuclear weapons in Europe, the United States is not forgetting conventional weapons. The military budget for fiscal 1979 plans to increase appropriations for "general purpose forces" to $46.8 billion.

Simultaneously with this the United States is demanding an increase in the contribution made by its allies to the buildup of NATO's military might. Action is being taken on these demands. The West European countries have voiced support for an annual 3-percent increase in military expenditure. Britain has decided to increase its ground forces by 4,400 men, 2,000 of whom will be sent to reinforce the "Rhine Army" stationed in the FRG. The West German Bundeswehr has already been increased by three brigades. West Germany has started production of new military equipment. Norway has accelerated the building of warships....

The North Atlantic bloc's military preparations are taking place against the background of the sharp intensification of various exercises and maneuvers in Europe, particularly in its central part. The most indicative example is provided by the Autumn Forge-78 exercises which have just ended. Is there any need to prove that militarist demonstrations of this kind cannot fail to intensify tension in a highly sensitive region of the world.

NATO's policy line of building up military might runs counter to the interests of strengthening the continent's security. It occasions justified doubts regarding the sincerity of the Western countries' statements that they are interested in progress at the Vienna talks. At any rate this policy line runs counter to the aims of the spirit of those talks. It is obviously for this reason that the propaganda organs and a number of military men and politicians in the capitalist states are pulling out all the stops in order to distort the true state of affairs and to ascribe to the Soviet Union that which in reality NATO is strenuously engaging in.

"The Soviet Union," L.I. Brezhnev has declared, "not only does not entertain any aggressive schemes whatever and is not accumulating any 'strike forces' in Europe for operations against the West but, on the contrary, has done and will continue to do everything possible to relax tension and contribute to accords. Unlike the NATO countries we have not been building up our armed forces in central Europe for a long time and we have no intention--I want to stress this with the utmost force--of increasing them in the future by a singly soldier or a single tank."

Moreover, if the political leaders of the NATO countries really fear a growth of Soviet troops in Europe, what prevents them from adopting the socialist states' proposal that the participants in the Vienna talks pledge not to increase their armed forces in central Europe while these talks are going on?

This Western position at the talks aimed at obtaining one-sided military advantages and the policy line of the United States and the forces supporting it of fueling war hysteria and imparting momentum to the arms race--those are the real obstacles in the way of military detente in Europe and in the way of reaching an agreement in Vienna.

KAPITONOV RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST CONFERENCE

LD262142Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1334 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned today from Budapest to Moscow. The delegation attended a routine consultation of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties of socialist countries which was devoted to the problems of organizational party work.

CEMA TO PUBLISH NEW JOURNAL ON PROBLEMS OF BIONICS

LD271712Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0720 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad--An international journal on the problems of bionics is to be published jointly from 1979 by CEMA countries. Agreement on this was reached at a conference of scientists of the fraternal countries devoted to the problems of bionics. The conference was held in Leningrad.

Bionics is a science on the frontiers of biology and technology. Man has long tried to reproduce the achievements of living nature, but bionics as a science only started during the middle of the 20th century. Today it has become necessary to solve tasks standing on the borders of biology and technology: the making of artificial organs, the objective checking of the condition of the human organism during space flights and deep-water diving and the engineering and psychological planning of "man-machine" systems.

The fraternal countries determined the main lines of research in the field of bionics 3 years ago. The first interesting results have now been summed up.

Biotechnical systems comprise one of the extremely promising trends in bionics. How can one most rationally combine the potential of an electronic "brain" with a human brain? Soviet scientists believe that importance should be attached here not only to fully automated complexes but also to systems which involve intellectual work by the human operator.

The Leningrad specialists are also conducting very important work on creating control systems for an entire organism. Such systems will be irreplaceable as assistants to doctors. Medicine nowadays has many methods and means of collecting information about the state of a man's health. However, the volume of this information is so great that it is frequently impossible to process it rapidly in order to determine the most reliable methods of treatment for the case in question. A biotechnical system not only does this operation very quickly, but during treatment can also automatically correct the patients' treatment in accordance with changes in his condition. One such system is already operating at the Baku reanimation center.

New outlines for cooperation were laid down at the Leningrad conference.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BUDAPEST MEETING, SALT, MBFR, EUROPEAN DETENTE

LD311159Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Boris Averchenko review: "The International Week"]

[Excerpt] Under the Banner of October

On the threshold of the October holiday Soviet people, as always, are summing up the results of the path traveled under the Communist Party's leadership, and hearts are filled with pride in our great homeland. The motherland's October achievements are vivid evidence of socialism's inconstestable advantages and creative potential and incentives. This is confirmed in the development of not only the Soviet Union but also the other socialist community countries.

Take Czechoslovakia for instance. Its working people are now celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the independent state of Czechs and Slovaks which emerged under the influence of Great October. As is well known, bourgeois Czechoslovakia was an industrial country even before the war. But it's economy underwent really comprehensive development only after the victory of the socialist revolution in 1948 when the working people became the masters of the country. In 1977 industrial production in the CSSR had increased 11 times and national income 5.5 times compared to the prewar period. The life of urban and rural working people has improved fundamentally. Imperialist propaganda attempts in vain to defame today's Socialist Czechoslovakia and to nullify its achievements. The real facts attest conclusively that the working people are running their country incomparably better than the bourgeoisie did.

The other members of the harmonious family of socialist states have also taken a big step forward this year in the development of their economy and culture. Thus in the first 9 months of the current year the GDR's industrial production increased 5.4 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, and it rose 6.4 percent in Poland. Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Mongolia and Cuba have scaled great heights in implementing the tasks outlined by the ruling communist party congresses.

The implementation of the plans for creative work is accompanied by an expansion of the cooperation among the fraternal countries in every sphere of life. This is also confirmed by the recent working visit to our country B.G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Questions of further deepening and improving Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation and raising its efficiency were examined during a meeting in the Kremlin.

The active links and contacts among the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties and their committees and local organizations are of the greatest importance for strengthening the friendship and unity and developing the fraternal relations among the socialist states.

A conference of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties who handle questions of party organizational work was held this week in Budapest. Its participants, who represented 11 fraternal parties, exchanged opinions and experience on the issue of the role of the communist and workers parties and mass organizations in the political system of socialism in their countries.

The conference noted that the consistent implementation of the decisions of the fraternal party congresses held in the last few years and the adoption of new constitutions in a number of socialist states have exerted and continue to exert a favorable influence on the further consolidation of socialism's political system, the development of the principles of people's power and the successful implementation of the tasks of socialist and communist building in these countries. The conference participants were unanimous in the opinion that the further consolidation and improvement of the political system of socialism and the successful solution of the tasks of socialist and communist building in their countries contribute to increasing the might and strengthening the positions of world socialism.

Continuing Efforts

Soviet-American talks took place in Moscow this week, conducted by A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance. They passed, in the opinion of both sides, in a businesslike atmosphere. There was discussion of concrete issues, which still remain unresolved, in connection with preparation of a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT). Expanding on talks held earlier, possible ways of finding mutually acceptable solutions to these questions were discussed.

U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance was received by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. During the talk main attention was devoted to questions concerning conclusion of an agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation between the USSR and the United States. Noting that the talks held on these questions in Moscow were useful and constructive, the two sides declared their determination to exert every effort to bring this important matter to a conclusion, in order to insure the speedy signing of an agreement. The mutual intention of promoting progress at talks on other arms limitation and disarmament issues toward achieving concrete agreements in this field was also expressed.

Drawing attention to the negative elements in Soviet-U.S. relations which have appeared recently, L.I. Brezhnev stressed that smoothing out relations between the USSR and the United States and insuring their upward development would accord with the interests of the peoples of both countries, with the aims of intensifying the detente process and the consolidation of world peace.

But the positive development of relations between the two countries doesnot suit those circles in the United States which are reluctant to look soberly at the balance of forces which has taken shape in the world and to renounce their dangerous plans. Bellicose generals and hawkish politicians, backed by th, powerful military-industrial complex, assert--to the accompaniment of a ballyhoo about an alleged "Soviet threat"--that the SALT agreement would weaken the West's security. The aim of this campaign mounted by the militarist circles in clear: to poison the international atmosphere with the venoms of suspicion and enmity and free their hands for further increasing the arms race.

Resolutely rejecting attempts to pressure it, the Soviet Union is seeking consistently and persistently to overcome the difficulties in the way of achieving a mutually acceptable SALT agreement. Its constructive position has greatly helped to create a favorable atmosphere for talks which are of important significancenot only for the USSR and the United States but for all peoples of the world who are interested in strengthening peace.

The distance separating the sides on the matter of drawing up the SALT agreement has recently been reduced considerably. It can be said that a further drawing together of positions in certain respects was observed at the Moscow talks. But there still remain differences of approach to resolving a number of issues. While noting the useful nature of the Moscow talks, the sides proceed from the premise that further contacts will be needed for finally coordinating positions.

Commenting on the Soviet-U.S. talks, the foreign press points out that the conclusion of the SALT agreement between the USSR and the United States would have a beneficial effect on improving the entire international political climate and would help to resolve such an important problem as ending the arms race.

Given good will and a sensible, realistic approach, it is undoubtedly possible to complete elaboration of the Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement. This would be an important step on the way to detente and would make it possible to appreciably curb the arms race and, consequently, strengthen peace on earth.

Will of Millions

The consistent, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries is currently reveiving particularly energetic and active support from world progressive public opinion. Millions of people of good will are realizing increasingly clearly that if the militarists' insidious designs are not prevented and their way barred, the threat of nuclear conflict will increase.

"Curb the opponents of detente," "achieve nuclear disarmament," do not allow neutron weapons production to go through"--under these slogans a wave of demonstrations has spread over the world, these demonstrations were organized in line with the WPC appeal to all people of good will to participate in an action week for disarmament.

Life shows that important success for peace-loving forces is being achieved in the tense struggle against the enemies of detente. The mighty forces of socialism, peace and democracy are fettering the actions of the imperialist circles and curbing their bellicose ardor. But even today's international situation by no means predisposes one to complacency. The arms race has reached an unprecedented scale.

Despite the will of millions of people throughout the world, who are resolutely declaring "no to the neutron bomb," U.S. President J. Carter this week signed a bill allocating money for production of neutron weapons components. As the facts show, Washington was reluctant to come to terms with either the opinion of the people or with the fact that the adopted course of manufacturing neutron weapons contradicts the spirit of detente and international cooperation. It is impossible not to see that, under the pressure from the military-industrial complex and militarist circles, the process of sliding toward the de facto adoption of a new generation of nuclear weapons is continuing in the United States.

The development of increasingly lethal arms systems is fraught with considerable danger. Soviet people are resolutely protesting the launching of production of the U.S. neutron bomb, and are opposing the arms race.

Loyal to its Leninist foreign policy line and guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the Soviet Union together with its friends and allies is striving persistently to deepen the detente process, to expand peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation among states and to achieve effective measures to curb the arms race and make the transition to disarmament.

Along with the other socialist states our country is making persistent efforts to complete as rapidly as possible the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe--something which would make it possible to achieve military detente in the center of the continent. Talks on this problem have been going on for 5 years now but as yet no practical results have been achieved.

Striving to break the deadlock at the talks and to shift them to the practical elaboration of an agreement, on 8 June this year the socialist states submitted important new proposals, taking a big step toward meeting the West halfway. Almost 5 months has elapsed since then. However, the NATO countries are still delaying their reply. The reason for this, as everything shows, lies in the Western participants' reluctance to reach agreement. By resorting to various ruses the NATO countries are still attempting to obtain one-sided military advantages and this is the fundamental reason why the talks have for years been failing to make headway.

It is reported from Brussels that NATO circles have learned that Bundeswehr representatives are letting it be known they will not agree to any settlement which either now or in the future might hamper the "leveling up" of the FRG's military status in that bloc. They also object to a number of other proposals, particularly on questions connected with adoption of individual commitments relating to total numerical strength of the armed forces of individual states. This, it is believed, is one of the reasons for the delay in the Western countries' answer to the socialist states' proposals.

Our country is prepared to sign an agreement at any time provided that the correlation of forces is not disrupted and that the principle of not prejudicing the security of either side is observed. The potential and basis for such an agreement exist. They must be utilized. But everything depends on the political will of the West.

Thanks to the persistent work which has been carried out by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and which has evoked a response in other states and the support of peace-loving forces, substantial progress in developing equal, mutually advantageous cooperation based on principles of peaceful coexistence has been achieved in Europe in the last few years. A convincing example of this is provided by the traditional Soviet-French cooperation. Good preconditions have been created for its further deepening.

At the invitation of the French Government A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, has this week been paying an official visit to France. During Franco-Soviet talks the USSR and France again voiced their will to proceed via the tested course of deepening mutual understanding and interaction in the interests of strengthening European and general peace.

KORNILOV SEES 'FURTHER DEGRADATION' IN NOBEL PRIZE COMMITTEE

LD301638Y Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: The Nobel Prize committee of Norwegian Storting awarded "peace prizes" to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Even though the separate deal being concluded behind the back of Arab peoples and contrary to their interests under the United States patronage has not yet been carried through, those who initiated it are being crowned with the laurels of "peace makers". And this is being done at a time when Israel makes ever new extremist demands to Egypt, and Cairo, opposing itself to entire Arab world, is manoeuvring, exerting itself to the utmost to save its face.

For what purpose the Nobel Prize committee adopts the decision to award peace prizes to As-Sadat and Begin precisely at this time? Observers are unanimous in the opinion that this is being done for the purpose of edging on both of them to carrying through the separate treaty that was concluded at Camp David behind the back of Arab peoples, contrary to their will and to their vital interests. Another thing is also quite obvious: Even if this separate treaty is carried through, it will not bring to the Middle East genuine long-awaited peace. The Israeli military will continue controlling occupied Arab lands. The Palestinian Arab people will be deprived of the motherland, as they are now. Life itself shows again and again that separate deals, no matter with what prizes their initiators are encouraged, cannot ensure genuine settlement, but can only aggravate and complicate still more the situation in the area and make it ever more explosive.

It is characteristic that even many bourgeois press organs that usually almost automatically applaud new Nobel Prize holders comment on the present decision of the Nobel Prize committee in highly critical tones. The London TIMES writes that by its decision the committee vastly devalued the Peace Prize. The New York TIMES writes that, ironically, As-Sadat and Begin, the two bellicose leaders who were involved for the greater part of their lives in war, conflicts, and terror are proclaimed in the long run as apostles of peace by the Nobel Prize committee. Neither As-Sadat nor Begin are persons who devoted their life to the struggle for peace, writes the Swedish DAGENS NYHETER.

True, the decision of the Nobel Prize committee looks like a bad joke, indeed, what Begin is like? He is a terrorist, a Zionist who openly proclaims Tel Aviv's "resolve" to continue holding occupied Arab lands. And what kind of person is As-Sadat? He is a man who worships Hitler, a man to whom the word "honour" means nothing, who initiated disgraceful capitulation to the aggressor. And these persons are awarded peace prize.

But then, one need not be surprised. It is no secret that for some time now the Norwegian Nobel Prize committee has been adopting decision being guided not by interests of genuine peace that would suit all states and peoples, that would promote consolidation of detente, development and goodneighbourliness and cooperation, but by quite different criterions.

The members of the committee who, by all indications, adopt decisions not without being prompted from outside give sums of money to those who try to dictate their will to other countries, to impose on them their own concepts that are motivated by self-seeking and most often unsavoury political aims and that are presented as all but supreme truth.

So further degradation is apparent in the committee's work.

ISRAELI CP ATTACKS AWARD OF NOBEL PRIZE TO BEGIN

LD302240Y Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, October 30, TASS--Israeli communists regard the decision on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Menahem Begin as a cynical decision, Meir Wilner, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, said in Tel Aviv.

This is the only way to assess the award of the peace prize to the head of the government that is implementing colonial occupation and is enslaving the Palestinian Arab people, the government which merely six months ago launched a barbarous invasion of Lebanon which resulted in a huge loss of life and made 250 thousand people refugees, he stressed.

The cynicism of this decision is seen with particular clarity in connection with the latest statements of the Israeli prime minister about widening of settlements in occupied lands and also the statement that Israel will never leave these lands and will not allow formation of an independent Palestinian state.

"We, the signatories, Jews and Arabs, protest against the decision to award the Nobel Peace Prize to Israel's Prime Minister Begin, says a statement of 30 prominent public figures in Israel. This decision was adopted in the days when Begin announced expansion of settlements and declared that he resolutely refuses to agree to formation of a Palestinian state."

We are convinced, the statement says, that there can be no just peace without a just solution of the Palestinian problem. A just peace can be established only on the basis of recognition of equitable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to create an independent state in the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza sector.

Among the signatories are prominent sculptor Yigal Tomarkin, professors Arthus Goldbreich, Epstein, Altman, doctors Benjamin Kogen and N. Kies, D. Peter, major of the town of Nazareth T. Zayyad, member of parliament C. Biton and others.

USSR PEACE COMMITTEE CABLES WALDHEIM ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD271956Y Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 27, TASS--The Soviet public has again strongly condemned the decision of U.S. President James Carter to begin the manufacture of the basic components of the neutron bomb.

The Soviet Peace Committee sent today a telegram to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. It is said in the telegram that the U.S. President's decision ignores the will of the peoples, runs counter to the U.N. General Assembly's recommendations, encourages the nuclear arms race, jeopardizes detente and increases the risks of war.

The Soviet peace champions regard the decision of the U.S. administration as a challenge to world public opinion, as a step directed against disarmament and the relaxation of international tension.

In their telegram to Kurt Waldheim they stress that the UNO has every right to urge the U.S. President to reconsider his decision so as to ensure subsequently mutual renunciation of this barbarous weapon by the West and the East, as is proposed by the Soviet Union.

Speaking at a special meeting of the Soviet Peace Committee, held within the framework of the U.N.-announced week for disarmament, Academician Nikolay Basov, Nobel Prize winner, said it is especially clear to him as a physicist how dangerous the arms race is. It leads to enormous unproductive expenditures, undermines confidence between states, hampers the relaxation of international tension and puts off a solution of social problems. "The arms race is a challenge of prejudice to reason," Academician Basov stressed.

Other speakers at the committee meeting said that there is no problem more important today than that of achieving complete disarmament, ensuring peace and international security.

UN COMMITTEE DEBATES USSR DRAFT ON NONNUCLEAR STATES

LD310940Y Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

["Soviet Initiative on First Committee's Agenda"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, October 31, TASS--The TASS correspondents, Valentin Vasilets and Igor Makurin, report:

The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly opened a discussion of one of the central items of the agenda--on the conclusion of an international convention to strengthen the security guarantees of non-nuclear states. The Soviet Union worked out a draft convention and sponsored it for discussion at the United Nations General Assembly. The latest Soviet initiative met with a broad response both during the general political debate at plenary meetings of the General Assembly session and during the discussion of the disarmament problem in the First (political and security) Committee.

Opening the debate in the First Committee, Oleg Troyanovskiy, the permanent representative of the USSR at U.N., noted with satisfaction that the Soviet proposal had enlisted such support. The Soviet Union, he said, had understanding for the desire of non-nuclear countries to get guarantees in international law from nuclear states, that they would not use nuclear weapons against them. The Soviet Union declared that it would never use nuclear weapons against any states which renounced their manufacture and the acquisition of such weapons and did not have them on their territory. We are also ready to conclude special bilateral agreements on the question of security guarantees. We believe, however, that the fullest and most effective solution to the problem of protecting non-nuclear states from the use of nuclear weapons against them would be a commitment by the nuclear powers on agreed guarantees recorded in an international agreement, Oleg Troyanovskiy emphasized.

Henryk Joroszek, the permanent representative of Poland at U.N., emphasized in his speech the importance and timeliness of the Soviet initiative. The conclusion of the convention, he remarked, would strengthen the system of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, would make the relevant treaty more universal and effective. Realisation of the Soviet proposal would stimulate the setting up of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, would make a big contribution to the efforts for improving the general political climate in international affairs, to the reduction of tension and the strengthening of detente.

The Polish delegation believes that the conclusion of the convention together with the implementation of other Soviet proposals, such as the signing of a treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, would create favourable conditions for ending the arms race and taking effective disarmament steps, Jaroszek emphasized.

ZEMSKOV GIVES SPEECH AT UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

LD302258Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 30, TASS--The 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference is continuing its work here.

Igor Zemskov, head of the Soviet delegation, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, took the floor in the general political discussion today. Characterizing the peace-loving course of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, he quoted Leonid Brezhnev: "The Soviet Union is confidently proceeding along the road of peace.

"We come out actively and persistently for solving the dispute between socialism and capitalism not on the battlefield, not on arms-manufacturing conveyor lines, but in the sphere of peaceful labour. For the food of all mankind we want ties of broad and diverse cooperation to extend over the borders, dividing the two worlds, and not traces of nuclear missiles. By consistently pursuing this policy, we are carrying out one of the main slogans of the October Revolution, Lenin's behests: peace to the peoples!"

There is no problem more acute in the contemporary epoch, the Soviet representative continued, than the stopping of the arms race, transition to disarmament. By all its authority, by its broad and diverse activities, the UNESCO can contribute to the solution of this problem. The draft resolution tabled by the Soviet Union on the role of the UNESCO in the shaping of favourable public opinion meets mankind's most cherished aspirations.

We regard UNESCO's possible contribution to the cause of liquidating colonialism and racialism, to the remodelling of international relations on a just basis, to the social and cultural development of the peoples in close inseparable relationship to the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente. This is the purpose of the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union on the UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace and its tasks in promoting human rights and liquidating colonialism and racialism.

The head of the Soviet delegation devoted great attention to UNESCO's activities in expanding international cooperation, consolidating international detente and promoting social progress in various regions of the planet, and also genuine human rights. The experience of the development of socialist democracy, recorded in the new Constitution of the USSR, the practice of guaranteeing in reality and implementing the rights proclaimed in it, he said, are of a no little scientific, theoretical and practical interest for the UNESCO.

Then the head of the Soviet delegation dwelt on the problem of mass information. The main task is, he stressed, to have the powerful potentialities of mass information media serve the cause of peace, mutual understanding, national independence, to rule out its use for fanning up enmity, tensions and "psychological warfare." This question has been raised by life itself, by the practice of international relations.

In our opinion, the Soviet representative said, the adoption of a UNESCO declaration on the basic principles of using mass information media for strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, for combatting the propaganda of war, racialism and apartheid would play a positive role in mobilizing the press, radio and television to improve the international climate and mutual understanding among the nations, would help to protect the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America from "informational imperialism." The Soviet Union supports resolutely by words and by deeds the efforts of the developing countries to "decolonize information," backs the anti-imperialist spearheadedness of the information pool of the nonalignment movement. We express readiness to strive together with them for the adoption at the current session of a declaration on mass information, which would take into account their lawful interests. We believe that the UNESCO will discharge its duty if it concentrates its efforts on questions that are directly linked with the main task confronting the world community today, namely, of safeguarding international peace and security.

The UNESCO, the Soviet representative concluded, can fully rely on the Soviet Union in the noble campaign for peace, international detente and security.

CEREMONY OPENS UN WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH NAMIBIAN PEOPLE

LD281125Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 28, TASS--The United Nations Organization marked in an official ceremony the start of the week of solidarity with the people of Namibia. It is held annually in confromity with the decision of the U.N. General Assembly and is called upon to assist the international community in its efforts for the support of the persistent struggle by the courageous Namibian people for freedom and independence.

Addressing the special session of the U.N. Council on Namibia, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim stressed the urgent need of implementing the U.N. resolutions directed at ending the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the racialist regime of the South African Republic and ensuring the legitimate rights of its people in conformity with these important decisions. He said the international community has solemnly committed itself to protect the interests of the Namibian people and ensure the exercise by it of the inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The U.N. secretary general declared that a just settlement of the problem must consider the legitimate strivings and aspirations of the Namibian people and be based on the withdrawal of the South African occupation troops from Namibian territory, on the holding of free elections, on cancelling all discriminatory and repressive laws and release of political prisoners of the racialist regime.

Salim Ahmed Salim (Tanzania), chairman of the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonization, strongly condemned the manoeuvres of the Pretoria regime. The refusal of South Africa to comply with the decisions of the United Nations Organizations, he stressed, is conducive to a dangerous escalation of tensions in the south of Africa, and the continuing unlawful occupation of Namibia, for the destiny of whose people the United Nations organization shoulders fuller responsibility, is an unprecedented challenge to the prestige of the United Nations Organization. He criticised the stand of the Western powers, which are trying to replace a fundamental solution of the problem of Namibia with protracted and fruitless talks with the racialist Pretoria clique. It is inadmissible, he said, to hold any talks with a regime continuing the policy of repression and bloody terror against the long-suffering people of Namibia, in which women, old people and children die.

Speaking on behalf of the group of the socialist countries at the United Nations Organization, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations Organization Imre Hollai again reaffirmed their principled stand of support for the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation from colonial and racial oppression.

THIRD COMMITTEE CONDEMNS AID TO S. AFRICA, RHODESIA

LD271324Y Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 27, TASS--An overwhelming majority of members of the international community demand an end to the all-round, in the first place, military, aid by the Western powers to the racialist regimes in the south of Africa. Participants in the debate on racial issues being currently held at the Third Committee of the U.N. General Assembly stressed that the regimes of the South African Republic and Rhodesia would not be able to exist without this aid.

The draft resolution tabled [proposed] at the Third Committee by a group of countries strongly condemns the actions of the United States and other NATO member countries as well as Israel supporting the reactionary regimes in the south of Africa. The draft calls on the U.N. General Assembly for condemning once again the practices of using mercenaries against the national liberation movements and sovereign states as a crime punishable by law, and the mercenaries shall be rated as criminals.

There is no doubt that the support in the military and nuclear fields received by the South African Republic from some NATO member countries enables it to build up its military might and strengthen the racialist oppression machinery, said Tanzanian representative Sebastian Chale.

Norwegian representative T. Stoltenberg said that his country declare for applying the embargo on arms supplies to South Africa imposed by the Security Council to all kinds of technical aid that could assist it in the production of its own weapons.

Financial aid of the Western countries comes in an unendless stream to the South African Republic. Algerian representative M. Abed said that the countries of the Common Market alone grant annually nearly 400 million dollars in loans to the racialist regimes. It was also noted at the committee session that the West has increasingly widely used in recent years international organizations, including those connected with the United Nations Organization for aid to Pretoria and Salisbury. In 1976-77 alone, the South African Republic received from the International Monetary Fund 463 million dollars, i.e. more than the African developing countries combined. Libyan representative M. al-Hofari expressed particular concern over the growing all round cooperation between Israel and the African racialists. The participants in the debate drew attention to the fact that neo-Nazi groups advocating racial hatred are freely operating in a number of the Western countries. Representative of the Ukraine, Ozadovskiy stressed that the necessity of a broad international condemnation of the ideology and practices of Nazism based on racial discrimination, tolerance towards such groups and their activity, he said, is a crude violation of the principles and objectives of the U.N. Charter.

IOJ DEMANDS RELEASE OF CYPRIOT JOURNALIST JAILED BY ISRAELIS

LD281914Y Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 28, TASS --The International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) has demanded an immediate release of Panayotis, the Cypriot journalist, who was put into an Israeli jail. On behalf of 150,000 members of this organization representing more than 100 states in all continents, the IOJ General Secretariat has sent a message to Israeli Prime Minister Begin, protesting against the arbitrary actions of the Israeli authorities which have sentenced P. Paschalis to a five-year prison term. The message stresses the dubious character of the charges brought up against the Cypriot journalist, which had to be admitted even by Israelis, specifically Israeli lawyers. The IOJ expressed serious concern over the sharp deterioration of the journalist's health as a result of maltreatment. P. Paschalis was unlawfully arrested by Israeli secret police in January last when he was discharging his duties of a correspondent, and was groundlessly accused of "undermining Israeli's security". He was kept in maximum-security prisons for a long time without trial and investigation until Israeli judicial bodies fabricated, at last, "charges" against him and passed a sentence.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SALMON CONFERENCE--An international conference has been held in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk on the problem of studying the biology of Pacific salmon. According to Prof Petr Alekseyevich Moiseyev, deputy director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography, representatives from the USSR, Canada, Japan and the United States discussed natural and artificial breeding of salmon and their acclimatization in new areas with the aim of increasing productivity. The Soviet delegation includes Smirnov of Moscow University; Konovalov, director of Tinro; and others. The U.S. delegation is headed by Dr Atkinson, head of research at an Alaskan university, who visited Kamchatka, Sakhalin and Promorye 19 years ago. The Canadian delegation is headed by Dr (Sundercock), a salmon breeding specialist, while the Japanese delegation is headed by Professor (Iwashita), dean of a large oceanographic faculty at Tokai University. The Soviet delegation has prepared some 50 reports for the conference. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW]

KENNEDY URGES OFFICIAL WASHINGTON BACKING FOR SALT ACCORD

LD301627Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] New York, TASS--Sensible Americans advocate the successful completion of the USSR-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), stressing that the speediest achievement of an agreement on this important and urgent question would be in the interests of the world's peoples and the aims of disarmament and detente. They call on the U.S. Government to step up its efforts in this direction and to decisively rebuff those U.S. forces trying to hinder the conclusion of a SALT agreement.

Speaking in the Chicago Council for International Relations, Senator E. Kennedy pointed out that as yet only a few members of the Administration and Congress have come out publicly in support of a new Soviet-American agreement, although it meets with the approval of the vast majority of American people. Recalling that during his recent visit to the USSR he was received by L.I. Brezhnev, who stressed the urgent necessity of the speediest conclusion of a SALT agreement, Kennedy said: Official Washington must support the Soviet Union's incessant efforts to successfully complete the talks.

The senator sharply criticized opponents of military detente with the Soviet Union, who stop at nothing in the attempt to delay or break off the talks--distorting facts and data on the correlation of forces between the USSR and the United States, and artificially linking the SALT talks to other questions of Soviet-American relations.

Concern that the henchmen of the military-industrial complex and "hawks" in the U.S. Congress are pressuring the government in order to prevent the conclusion of a SALT agreement was expressed by the NEW TIMES magazine. The speediest signing of this agreement, the magazine stressed, would be a real contribution to ending the arms race.

Public opinion polls show that more than 80 percent of Americans decisively support conclusion of a new SALT agreement with the Soviet Union.

U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS 'OUTDATED, UNREALISTIC'

LD310232Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] A memorandum has been sent to Congress which calls for greater controls on export to socialist countries. Vladislav Kozyakov comments: It is surprising how unrealistic the Washington administration's policy is on economic ties with the socialist countries. It should be obvious by now that such ties are profitable to both sides and that the Americans stand to gain at least as much as their trade partners. This is also the opinion of the heads of big American corporations and labor representatives. Nevertheless, the Administration tries to present trade with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as some kind of a favor to them which could allegedly be used for certain political gains. This is the position Zbigniew Brzezinski takes on economic ties with the USSR. He has come out for supposedly more effectively connecting trade with other, unrelated, problems. A reflection of this approach is the President's memorandum to Congress.

The memorandum will also be a guideline for the White House's Department on Science and Technology Policies and the National Security Council to control trade deals.

However, despite the growing number of government obstacles to business ties with the Soviet Union, more and more big American companies are coming out for extended contacts. Very recently a series of actions were taken in Washington to stop trade between the United States and the Soviet Union. The actions were justified by obviously false excuses. They went so far as to annul deals already made and to break contracts. But this hasn't stopped many American corporations which are trying to increase contacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

American business circles realize that the American people stand to lose because there aren't normal trade and economic ties with the USSR. Experts estimate that the United States has already lost deals with the Soviet Union worth many millions of dollars. It is quite indicative what United States business circles think about exporting technology which the White House wants to have particular control over. Despite official policies many American businessmen believe that the United States stands as much to gain from exchanging technology as the Soviet Union. But the main thing is that business circles in the United States see trade with the socialist countries not only in terms of the economic gain but also as a necessary condition for normal international relations and less tension.

In short, no matter how you look at it the decisions of the United States administration to interfere with Soviet-American trade are definitely not in the spirit of the times. They are only reminiscent of outdated policies that are unrealistic and go against common sense.

'SLANDER' OF U.S. GUIDES AT DUSHANBE EXHIBIT DEPLORED

LD271145Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 15 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed Roundup of Readers' Letters: "In the Distorting Mirror of Lies"]

[Text] The American exhibition "U.S. Agriculture" was set up on the territory of the Tadzhik National Economic Achievements Exhibition in Dushanbe. Nurturing sincere feelings of respect for working America and its people, Soviet people went to this exhibition wishing to familiarize themselves with the latest agricultural achievements in the United States and to obtain truthful information on the life of American farmers.

But their expectations were not realized. This is evidenced by numerous letters from people who visited the exhibition. Their profound indignation was aroused by the behavior of a number of the guides who came to our country for plainly hostile purposes. They make provocative statements, slander our way of life and abuse people's dignity. One of the exhibition halls contains distorting mirrors in which it is hard to recognize yourself, so greatly do they distort the image. This has presumably been done for relaxation, as a joke. But when American guides endeavor to depict our reality in an equally distorted manner, persisting in malicious fabrications, this arouses a legitimate sense of protest in Soviet citizens.

We publish below some of the reactions received by the newspaper's editors and the management of the Tadzhik National Economic Achievements Exhibition.

"On 4 October I visited the American exhibition 'U.S. Agriculture.' I came away with an unpleasant impression. As I am engaged in research for a dissertation on drainage, I was interested in these questions. I put them to eight exhibition guides, but not one of them answered my questions.

"However, they were well trained in questions of propaganda hostile to the spirit and laws of Soviet society. The guide Timothy O'Leary, in particular, was patently propagandizing war, speaking approvingly in defense of organizing production of the neutron bomb. He foisted onto visitors the idea that the Soviet Union threatens peace in Europe, while the United States intends to protect Europe with the neutron bomb. We might ask the exhibition organizers: For what purpose have they come to our country?"

[Signed] V. Lavrov

"To judge from the behavior of the guide Carol [Kramer], one would think that she is a great specialist on the shortages of individual commodities in our country, but in no way a specialist on U.S. agriculture. She must be convinced that Soviet people are drawn to the 'U.S. Agriculture' exhibition by an interest in American slacks and can have no other interests. When we approached her, she spoke about how many jeans there are in America and how few in the USSR.

"She skillfully disguises lies as the truth. She must be perfectly well aware that we read more than any other people in the world and that no other country publishes as many books, which are accessible to every Soviet person through library stocks. But the guide also knows about our book lovers' unprecedented passion for private libraries, the growth of which exceeds all printing potential. And then she declares that we are not able to read the books of our choice.

"We tried to question her about the yields of agricultural crops. She was unable to reply at all and at once turned to another group of visitors. She again started talking about shortages without tiring of abusing our life."

[Signed] L. Abdukhafizova, V. Isayeva

"The exhibition gives no idea of the present level of U.S. agricultural development and is therefore uninteresting. The exhibition names no mention at all of many important sectors, such as cotton growing, poultry farming and others.

"Special indignation is aroused by the inclusion in the book of comments of a questionnaire drawn up so that visitors cannot express their opinion freely. It is designed to gather information that someone wants on our citizens who visit the exhibition. I believe that the questionnaire must be removed, for its purpose is to extort dubious information."

[Signed] V. Mamchenko

"We visited the library at the U.S. exhibition. We were interested in questions of cotton growing. The library workers told us that the yield in the United States is 37 quintals of cotton per hectare. They also informed us that we obtain 31 quintals. When we wished to point out, proposing a free exchange of opinions of interest to both sides, that Tadzhik kolkhoz members obtain 50 and more quintals of cotton and that 31 quintals is by no means the ceiling, we heard the guide address the following words to us: 'Are you stupid or something? There's the door, so leave.'

"Our people are very hospitable. But may such guests, who insult their hosts and come to us with impure thoughts, be expelled from our land."

[Signed] S. Khamrakulov, S. Rakhmatov

"In going to the exhibition we employees of the Soil Science Institute expected it to show us something of the achievements of highly developed U.S. agriculture and to tell of instructive experience. We hoped for the opportunity of a businesslike, interesting conversation with exhibition officials. But we found nothing interesting among the plainly obsolete exhibits, and we made no businesslike contact. When we wished to learn about the farmers' real, as opposed to publicized, living conditions and asked, in particular, how many farmers are ruined every year as a result of the free competition extolled by the exhibition, the guide Mary (Chaffik) replied with irritation: 'There's nothing for you to do here.' As you see, the exhibition organizers' tasks do not include giving truthful information."

[Signed] A. Fedulova, M Sokhova

"There is nothing new at the 'U.S. Agriculture' exhibition. There is not a single agricultural specialist. That was the impression I gained. The guides reply very tendentiously to questions put by Soviet citizens, distorting the facts, and they are in no way embarrassed that they give one figure to one visitor and a different figure to the next.

"It is impossible not to notice how methodically (Shervin Lorens) conducts anti-Soviet propaganda. This apology for an agricultural exhibition guide passes himself off for some reason as a specialist on military issues and maintains that there are six times more weapon stocks in the Soviet Union than in the United States, but this is 'concealed' from the Soviet people, he says. I would like us to be protected from such malicious statements."

[Signed] B. Kurbanov

"I believe that guides such as (Joan Karpinski) should not represent the U.S. agriculture at the exhibition. She displays total professional incompetence in agricultural issues and inability to speak about achievements in this sphere. You will hear nothing from (Karpinski) and people like her but slander against our people and our system. We cannot look on calmly as such people try to sow enmity in relations between our countries and to complicate the detente process and the struggle for peace which the Soviet state is waging consistently and purposefully, with the support of all the world's honest people."

[Signed] V. Goncharova

U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS OPEN; OBSERVERS PESSIMISTIC

LD301243Y Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 30, TASS--A fresh round of U.S.-Japanese trade and economic talks is opening in Orlando (Florida) today. The U.S. delegation is led by special presidential representative R. Strauss, the Japanese--by State Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs N. Ushiba. The talks are opening in an atmosphere of a further sharpening of trade and economic relations between the two countries, a strengthening of protectionist trends in the United States. The main problem on the agenda is the growing deficit of the USA in its trade with Japan. While, according to the press, it was 3.8 billion dollars in 1976, this year it will top 10 billion dollars, which exasperates Washington. The press reports that the American side will again demand at the talks in Orlando that Tokyo remove import barriers and increase purchases of American products, in the first place of farm produce. In its turn, Japan intends to demand from Washington measures for curbing inflation in the USA and resolving energy problems for stabilizing economic ties.

Speaking on American television, U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo M. Mansfield said that Japan is highly concerned over the continuing drop in the dollar rate, the growing oil imports by the USA and the general state of American economy. He also noted that American products are losing in competitiveness in Japan. Observers pessimistically evaluate talks in Orlando recalling that the two preceding meetings on economic issues (the visit to Japan of U.S. Secretary of Commerce J. Kreps and bilateral talks in Geneva on trade in farm products) did not yield practical results. The USA and Japan, the press stresses, are in the closed circles of differences.

NORTHROP CONTRACTS TO MODERNIZE SAUDI AIR FORCE

LD271710Y Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 27, TASS--The Pentagon allowed the Northrop Aircraft Corporation to conclude a new contract with Saudi Arabia. Northrop now becomes a monopoly supplier of warplanes and equipment under the programs of modernization of the Saudi Arabian Air Force, the General Accounting Office reported. Since 1971, the corporation has been fulfilling all orders of Saudi Arabia for manufacturing and supplying it with F-5 fighter bombers of the U.S. make. The new contract promises to the corporation additional profits of many millions of dollars from construction of airfields, ensuring maintenance of military equipment supplied and training of pilots.

CIA TO CONTINUE INTERFERENCE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

LD281415Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The ruling circles of the United States do not intend to renounce interfering in other countries' affairs and kindling domestic wars to install U.S. puppet regimes. The statement by former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency William Colby in Atlanta, Georgia, very manifestly testifies to this. This connoisseur of the U.S. "spy kitchen" predicted that the CIA would resume its operations to finance "secret wars" in foreign states, as in Angola. In 1975, as is known, the "cloak and dagger knights" gave secret military and financial aid to Angolan separatist groups hoping to topple Agostinho Neto's lawful government. Reflecting the CIA's view, Colby said that support and financing of secret military operations in other countries is an important instrument of U.S. international policy. He stated without hesitation that in the future the United States will encounter "situations when diplomatic protests alone will not be enough." Precisely then, he continued, the U.S. Government will again turn to the CIA and "request that it give secret aid to our friends so that their country should remain responsible and secure." Observers note that the statement of the CIA's "freelance propagandist" coincides in time with the ever-more frequent addresses of CIA Director Adm Stansfield Turner, who advocates carrying out "secret political actions to bring pressure to bear on events abroad." This enables many persons to draw the conclusion that the "spy community" and its "friends" have mounted a concentrated campaign to brainwash the public, seeking unlimited powers in its activity.

TRIDENT MISSILE TEST IN FLORIDA REPORTED

LD270916Y Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 27, TASS--The USA conducted yesterday a new trial of the Trident missile.

The launching was made from the airforce base on Cape Canaveral in Florida State. It is planned to equip new American atomic powered submarines with the Trident missiles carrying nuclear warheads.

MILITARY STEPPING UP PRODUCTION OF NEW ARMS DESPITE DANGER

LD281628Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1226 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

["Risky Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 28 October--An official representative of the Pentagon announced at a press conference that the United States is "thinking" about starting production of basic components of mobile MX ICBM's. According to the plans of the U.S. military, the Washington STAR reports, it is proposed to produce "at least" 200 of these missiles, which will cost the American taxpayer $20-30 billion.

The Pentagon's announcement was made the day after President J. Carter signed the bill allocating money for production of "basic components" of another of the latest types of weapon, the neutron weapon. Work is also continuing on cruise missiles, as the Defense Department representative confirmed.

The Washington administration is stepping up production of the latest types of arms, perfectly aware of the danger of such a course, intensifying the risk of nuclear war. This is clear, in particular, from a report sent by the government to Congress in which the administration recognizes that two of the American tactical weapons intended for production--the Pershing and Lance missiles with neutron warheads--"lower the nuclear threshhold," i.e., make an outbreak of nuclear war more probable. "Nonetheless, UPI says, "the government insists on the production of both weapons."

PENTAGON CONTINUING CRIMINAL EXPERIMENTS WITH DRUGS

LD301112Y Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

["Pentagon: The Army Has no Time to Play the Game of Democracy"--TASS Headline]

[Text] New York October 30, TASS--New facts are becoming known of the criminal activity of the U.S. intelligence services, which carried out experiments on human beings with the use of drastic narcotics. As the newspaper New York POST reports, various Pentagon's special services used during the war in Vietnam more than one hundred thousand unsuspecting U.S. servicemen in experiments with the "dapson" medicine, a carcinogenic substance that is extremely dangerous to the human organism. They were daily made to take one concentrated pill of the substance allegedly for preventing malaria. In spite of the fact that already during the first year of these experiments, several servicemen died after suddenly contracting a blood disease, Washington ordered to carry them on. The experiments were stopped only in 1973.

An extremely cynical statement, as the New York POST reports, was made by Pentagon spokesman Major David Gardner. Confirming the experiments on servicemen, he said: Did you expect us to warn them? The Army has no time to play the game of democracy.

The criminal experiments with the "dapson" substance, which caused the death of some servicemen and cancer in others is only a part of the criminal activity by the Pentagon, which is implementing jointly with the CIA a wide program of research into the effect on human beings of extremely dangerous drugs and other substances.

PRC SUPPORT FOR JAPAN-U.S. SECURITY TREATY CRITICIZED

OW302037Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, is visiting Japan. He has reaffirmed his support of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and said that Japan must remilitarize. Station commentator Mitin comments as follows:

China has fundamentally changed its foreign policy since Mao Tse-tung enforced his anti-Soviet policy in China. This is very obvious. For instance, take the Japan-U.S. security treaty. On 24 June 1970, NCNA published a commentary on the automatic extension of the treaty. It said: Facts show that the notorious Japan-U.S. security treaty is one signed by an aggressive military bloc. Its spearhead is directed at the peoples of China, Korea, Indochina and other Asian countries. The commentary pointed out: U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are using the treaty to accelerate Japan's militarization and enslave and oppress the Japanese people. Such a comment is quite correct.

The poor strategists in Peking now think that they can link the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty with the Japan-U.S. security treaty to form a unified system and that they can make the system serve their hegemonistic and anti-Soviet purposes. Recently, someone in Japan widely publicized the so-called "exploits" made by Japanese militarists in China. It is appropriate for us to note certain events in the history of Sino-Japanese relations in connection with those "exploits."

From 1894 to 1895 Japan seized Taiwan and the Penghu Islands by force. During World War I, Japan occupied Shantung Province. In 1915, Japan presented the 21 demands to China. In 1931, Japan seized the three northeastern provinces of China. From 1937 to 1945 Japan waged a war of aggression against China. The war was characterized by unprecedented atrocities committed by the Japanese militarists against the Chinese people.

According to a large amount of information, the Japanese militarists have not abandoned their attempt to establish the so-called "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Today, China is supposed to serve as a bridgehead, raw material base and cheap labor source in this co-prosperity sphere, just as it was supposed to. Nor have the U.S. imperialists abandoned their scheme to subjugate China and turn it into a U.S. sphere of influence and semi-colony. The Japan-U.S. security treaty and Taiwan are playing an important role in realizing the schemes of the Japanese and U.S. imperialists. The United States and Japan still have political, economic and military influence on Taiwan, which closely borders China's coastal areas.

American generals have repeatedly emphasized that the Japan-U.S. military alliance is unbreakable. They have repeatedly and emphatically pointed out the significance of the alliance as an instrument for carrying out the common Asian policy of the United States and Japan. This actually means that U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists can reach an agreement on carving up spheres of influence in China under certain conditions.

The Peking leaders' attempt to instigate the Japanese militarists to attack the Soviet Union is completely impractical. The broad masses of democratic people in Japan resolutely favor relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and firmly oppose Japan's militarization. Japanese military personnel also understand that adventures against the Soviet Union may cause tragic consequences to Japan.

In conclusion, I would like to point out: Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese leaders are promoting the revival of Japanese militarism. They are openly advocating Japan's rearmament. At the same time, they are undermining the friendly relations between the Japanese and Chinese people. Their selfishness is against the vital interests of the peoples of Japan and China.

Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN has written: Teng Hsiao-ping's support of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the strengthening of the Japanese Armed Forces neglects the stand taken by the Japanese people. Evidently, it is not helping to consolide China's position in Asia and in the world.

PRC CONTINUING 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST SRV

LD301426Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 30, TASS--Hundreds of Chinese soldiers have repeatedly crossed into Vietnam's territory in Lang Cao Province in recent days. They carried out reconnaissance, destroyed Vietnamese defence installations, plundered the local population and carried out other provocative actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

According to a report of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, more than 200 Chinese soldiers and policemen destroyed on October 26 barbed wire fences, penetrated for a considerable distance into Vietnamese territory, destroyed a number of defence installations and captured a large quantity of property. In spite of the persistent demands of the Vietnamese side that they withdraw from the territory of Vietnam, they hoisted the Chinese flag and continued their outrages. It was only after determined actions by the Vietnamese side that the Chinese soldiers left Vietnam's territory.

Since the beginning of October, Chinese soldiers have engineered various provocations and disorders several times a day in the area where the border is crossed by the international railway. In answer to the protests by a representative of the Vietnamese border post to the Chinese side, chief of the Chinese border post Nghi Huu impudently said that the "Chinese side is carrying out instructions from above and will continue such actions as it considers them to be its right."

Permanent provocations by China, says the report by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, are increasingly aggravating the situation on the border between the two countries, for which the Chinese authorities bear full responsibility.

PRC'S FOREIGN POLICY SCORED AS THREAT TO PEACE

LD272036Y Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 28, TASS--The present foreign policy of the PRC is being closely followed by people the world over, and, primarily, owing to its illogicality, writes Viktor Cheprakov, D. SC. (economics), in the Soviet weekly Moscow NEWS.

Most people are perfectly well-aware that the Chinese [words indistinct] economic and social tasks, ones that are especially difficult to overcome. They result from the country's poorly developed economy and extreme technological backwardness, both of which have been aggravated by the adventurist policy of the "big leap" and "Cultural Revolution" and also by the internal power struggles.

These problems can be dealt with only through progressive economic and social development, for which the Chinese people built up the basis in 1949-1959.

When in tackling these tasks, they drew support from friendly cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Unfortunately, however, the Maoist leadership chose a different and a slippery path. Betraying the Chinese people's interests and revolutionary traditions, it led the country along the road of severing ties with the countries of the world socialist community and of forging ties with the countries of the world socialist community and of foreign links with world imperialism.

The louder the Maoists bellow about their anti-Sovietism, something which nobody really doubts, the clearer it becomes that these tactics are called upon to camouflage their true intentions, to divert attention away from China's aggressive plans, writes further Viktor Cheprakov.

Chia is the only country in the world to accept, as part of its official policy, the inevitability of a new world war. The Chinese leaders reject everything that promotes international detente and do their utmost to ensure that military detente does not follow on from political detente. But, even more than that, they publicly speak out in favour of producing the N-bomb in the USA and of deploying it in Western Europe, as well as hail NATO's unprecedented stepping up of its military might.

The Chinese leadership has now embraced the Japanese militarists who are dreaming of revenge, is all for the building up of Japan's Armed Forces, and has declared quite openly that it hails the maintenance of the U.S. military presence in Asia. It is in this context that one can understand the significance of the Sino-Japanese treaty that was signed not so long ago. Essentially, it has cemented the USA-Japan-China triangle, i.e. those countries that are trying to oppose progressive transformations the world over, Asia included.

By their foreign policy as a whole, continues Viktor Cheprakov, and by each independent action or manoeuvre, China's leaders seek to win the sympathies of the world's most reactionary forces, to get access to NATO arsenals and to get the opportunity to place large orders for modern armaments with West European countries. And, unfortunately, they are making good progress on all fronts.

The blind hatred of some, the shortsighted policy of others, and the apathy of still others--all these open up definite possibilities for and encourage and whet the appetities of those forces in the PRC that have adopted a great-power, hegemonist stance.

China's policy of militarization corresponds to neither the interests of the Chinese people themselves, nor to the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world, and this should be well remembered by all those who do not wish our earth to crumble amidst the ruins of a thermonuclear war, writes Viktor Cheprakov in conclusion.

USSR FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER TIKHONOV RECEIVES GDR'S SCHUERER

LD301551Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] On 26 October N.A. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow.

The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. It included questions as to preparation of the long-term program for production specialization and coordination between the two countries elaborated in accordance with the accord between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR AIR FORCE, AVIATION OFFICIALS IN PRAGUE

LD301553Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Prague, 26 Oct, TASS--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has received V. O. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation. V.A. Kazakov, USSR minister of aviation industry, and Engineer Col Gen M.N. Mishkula, deputy commander-in-chief of the USSR Air Force. Questions regarding development of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the sphere of the aircraft industry and civil aviation were discussed during a cordial, friendly talk.

KATUSHEV RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN

LD301549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 26 October K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Lucan, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government for a businesslike, friendly talk.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS BELGRADE LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD241011Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A meeting of representatives of the capital's public was held in Moscow on 20 October to mark the 34th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist invaders. Those who spoke stressed that the combat collaboration of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples was born of their joint struggle against fascism. The speakers pointed out that further development of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship serves the vital interests of both countries' peoples. Present at the meeting was J. Smole, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR.

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR VISITS SOVIET ARMENIA

LD302342Y Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0300 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, yesterday received Joze Smole, member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist League and Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Soviet Union.

The Yugoslav ambassador is on an official visit to Armenia in connection with his forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union.

A friendly conversation took place between Demirchyan and Smole. The following were present at the reception: Manaseryan, director of the Information and Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; Gasbarov, chief secretary of the Armenian Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Melkumyan, department head of the Armenian Ministry for Foreign Affairs; as well as Novakovic, first secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy in the USSR, who is accompanying the ambassador on this visit.

LCY THEORETICAL WORKERS HAVE TALKS ON ARMENIA

LD271143Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ARMENPRESS--On 17 October K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, received a group of LCY theoretical workers headed by Branko Pavicevic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Party History Commission and president of the Montenegran Academy of Sciences. The Yugoslav scholars are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

In a friendly conversation, K.L. Dallakyan told the delegation's members of the achievements of Soviet Armenia's working people in the sphere of the economy, science and culture, of the work of the republic's party organizations in implementing the 25th CPSU congress decisions and about the research on party history themes now being conducted in the republic.

Taking part in the meeting were L.P. Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department; G.N. Shanshiyev, chief of the international relations sector of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; and Yu.V. Mravyan, deputy director of the Armenian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History.

BRIEFS

GDR DELEGATION IN KIEV--A delegation headed by Weiz, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of science and technology, visited Kiev recently. The visitors were received by Ukrainian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Kochevykh. In a friendly conversation the delegation's members were informed about the main directions in developing science in the Ukraine, about problems on which the republic's scientists are working and about their cooperation with GDR colleagues. Weiz expressed his satisfaction at the fruitfulness of USSR-GDR scientific relations accelerating scientific-technical progress. The visitors met presidium members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, inspected a number of the academy's institutes and enterprises. On 27 October the delegation left for home. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU]

VISIT OF GDR DELEGATION--From 18025 October a CSCE delegation from the GDR headed by the committee's President Stenbeck, chairman of the GDR Scientific Research Council, visited the Soviet Union.

The delegation was received by Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Public representatives from the two countries condemned the decision by governing circles in the United States to begin production of the main components of the neutron bomb, and they stressed the need for joint energetic actions against the sinister plans which pose a threat to the peaceful future of all mankind. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD]

YUGOSLAV SEED SHOW IN KIEV--Seeds and planting materials from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are the theme of an exhibit-symposium that opened on 25 October in the pavilion of the Commerce and Industry Chamber in Kiev. The exhibit will encourage the exchange of information and the study of advanced experience in the two countries. The opening ceremony was addressed by Ukrainian Minister of Agriculture Khorunzhiy and Serbian Minister of Agriculture (Mile Vojevic), and attended by Aleksic, Yugoslav consul general in Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Oct 78 AU]

FRIENDSHIP SOIREE IN KIEV--A Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship soiree was held in Kiev on 24 October to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic, Nationalization Day and Czechoslovak Federation Day. A report was delivered by Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Melnikov, board deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Branch of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU]

POLISH AMBASSADOR IN KIEV--Olszewski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotantiary to the USSR, recently spent 2 days in Kiev. He was received by the republic's leaders and had warm and friendly conversations with them, called on the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, toured the city and saw historical and cultural monuments and projects in Kiev. Olszewski laid a wreath at the grave of the Unknown Soldier in the Enternal Glory Party. The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a luncheon in honor of the Polish ambassador. The Polish consulate general in Kiev gave a reception. On 18 October Olszewski left for Moscow. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 78 AU]

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT-CALLAGHAN TALKS ON MONETARY UNION

LD230849Y Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23 TASS--Vladimir Shelkov comments in PRAVDA on the results of the two-day visit of British Prime Minister J. Callaghan to Bonn.

Pointing out that the talks centered on the problem of creating a so-called European monetary system within the Common Market framework the commentator points out that, as the talks in the FRG capital have shown, the question of Britain's accession to the planned European monetary system has remained unsettled so far. J. Callaghan and H. Schmidt have failed to overcome the differences in the approach to this issue. True, the British side has declared that the time for its ultimate settlement has not yet come.

The most delicate issue in the opinion of newspapers, Vladimir Shelkov writes, consists in choosing a yardstock for determining the exchange currency rates. Also disputable are the cases when the authorities will have the right to interfere in the process of fixing these rates. Apart from the above-said outstanding issues, there is also a number of questions that are of a political character. In the opinion of most experts, among them are the fears of some partners in the future European monetary system, which has recently appeared. Considering Britain's internal upheavals in the economic field and the unstable position of the pound sterling, one can easily understand why there were difficulties at the talks in Bonn.

In general, the talks between the British prime minister and the FRG chancellor, Vladimir Shelkov writes, even according to bourgeois newspapers, "were held in a difficult atmosphere." And not only because on discussion were complex monetary-financial issues. It is not for the first year that there is no agreement among the partner's in the nine on the important issues of their mutual relations. Trade and other conflicts break out once and again. This is evidence of the fact that the Common Market is as earlier torn by differences.

POPE'S STATEMENTS ON CHURCH-SOCIALIST STATES TIES NOTED

LD310927Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 44 27 Oct 78 p 27 LD

[I. Grigulevich Article: "The New Pope of Rome"]

[Text] Early in the morning of 28 September Pope John Paul I was found dead in his bedchamber. At noon his body was lying in state in the Apostolic Palace. According to the official Vatican report, death from myocardial infarction struck the pope suddenly. Albino Luciani, as the Venetian cardinal was called before his election, was on the throne for only 33 days.

John Paul I's death put the church back where it was after the death of Paul VI, with the sole difference that Luciani's 33-day pontificate had made the contradictions inherent in the Catholic Church today still more acute. This time the cardinals who hurried to Rome for the conclave came out relatively decisively not only in favor of a non-Italian pope, but also in favor of representatives of national episcopates taking part in the election of the head of the Vatican in the future, and of the pope himself having no monarchical privileges and ruling the church with the help of the synod. Conservative leaders came out in favor of electing a curial cardinal with experience both in international affairs and in working with the church apparatus.

In the cardinals' unanimous opinion, a long and difficult conclave was expected. ; It turned out to be not very long, but certainly difficult. Seven rounds of voting were needed before white smoke issued from the smokestack of the Sistine Chapel--the signal that a new pontiff was elected. He was the Polish Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, archbishop of Krakow, who took the name John Paul II.

Wojtyla was born in 1920 in the small town of Wadowice, in western Poland, into a poor family. After finishing school in Wadowice he entered the philosophy faculty of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. During Poland's occupation by the Hitlerites the future pope worked in a factory and studied in an underground Catholic seminary. In 1946 he became a priest: He later went to Rome to continue his studies and taught in the seminary and in the universities of Krakow and Lublin. In 1958 he became a bishop, and in 1963--archbishop of Krakow. In 1967 Paul VI created him cardinal.

Wojtyla took part in the second Vatican council and in synod sessions. He speaks Italian and several other languages and has a good command of Latin. He is a great lover of the cinema, painting and poetry. In his youth he was very interested in sports.

Wojtyla's election caused a sensation: It was the first time since 1523 that a non-Italian had become pope; the new head of the Catholic Church is a native of a socialist country.

How can this choice be explained? Some Western observers put forward the argument that the cardinals elected a pope who knows from experience what socialism and communism are and how to fight them. Are not these observers passing off their desire as reality?

Their explanation seems to us to be very far from the truth if only because, as the lamentable experience of Pius XII shows, anticommunism is a dead end for the church. The very fact of a Polish cardinal's being elevated to the papal throne is the best refutation of the myth created by Pius XII on the "church of silence" in socialist countries. The election of Wojtyla is rather the result of a grave defeat for the grouping of Italian cardinals which has delayed the implementation of the decisions of Vatican II. John Paul II's first statements show that he intends to act in the spirit of these decisions, which opened up opportunities for normalizing the church's relations with the state in socialist countries. Certain progress has been achieved along this path.

The world public as a whole greeted Polish Cardinal Wojtyla's elevation to the papal throne favorably. L.I. Brezhnev sent John Paul II a telegram congratulating him on his election as head of the Roman Catholic Church and sending him wishes for "fruitful activity in the interests of the relaxation of international tension, friendship and peace between peoples."

In a message to the newly elected pope E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, H. Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and P. Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, noted that a son of the Polish people is on the papal throne for the first time in history. The Poles, as is known, are distinguished by their special adherence to peace, advocate cooperation and friendship among all peoples and, as is generally acknowledged, have made a substantial contribution to the development of world culture. We are convinced, the message says, that the further development of relations between Poland and the Holy See will serve these important tasks. H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council, was present at the ceremony of John Paul II's elevation to the papal throne.

PCI'S BERLINGUER SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC CRISIS IN ROME

LD301428Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, October 30, TASS--A crisis is continuing in Italy, which has impeded the process of national economic development and resulted in a depletion of public finance, said E. Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, addressing the closing meeting of the first national conference of the Communists, members of the local organs of power in Italy's regions, provinces and cities. He noted that the political situation in the country has complicated recently. Responsibility for it lies with the government and the ruling Christian Democratic Party, definite circles in which are carrying out preparations for transition to other government formulas and are trying to call in question the agreements earlier concluded with other parties. Behind such manoeuvres is a policy directed at instigating a government crisis, which would objectively contribute towards the plans of the reactionary forces. To save the economy from disaster and to create prerequisites for a healthier social and political life in the country, a policy of national unity, solidarity of popular and democratic forces is now necessary more than ever before, E. Berlinguer said. He spoke in detail on questions pertaining to the participation of the communists in the local organs of self-administration, the difficulties facing them and the results achieved. He recalled that the municipalities and other local organs of power, in which the communists are taking part, have to work in difficult conditions and resolve problems left over by the preceding bourgeois administration. In some regions, the communists succeeded in achieving considerable results. The communists participating in the organs of local self-administration, the whole Communist Party are making tremendous efforts for the defence of democracy, renewal and transformation of the society.

REPORT ON OSKAR FISCHER'S VISIT TO ITALY

LD281956Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 28 Oct, TASS--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has ended his two-day official visit to Italy. He was received by President Alessandro Pertini of the Republic of Italy, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Giulio Andreotti and held talks with Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani and Minister of Foreign Trade Rinaldo Ossola. This is the first visit by a GDR foreign minister to Italy after the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1973. As a result of talks, the two sides signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the GDR and Italy. They expressed satisfaction with the present state of bilateral economic relations. In this connection Oskar Fischer said that there exist realistic opportunities for increasing annually trade between the two countries by 20-25 percent. The GDR foreign minister was also received today by Pope John Paul II.

HEAD OF FRANCO-SOVIET COMMERCE CHAMBER INTERVIEWED IN IZVESTIYA

LD301401Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[S. Petrov interview with Roger Lucas, secretary general of Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce: "Business Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] A large group of French businessmen--over 60 people representing 50 companies and firms--is in Moscow. They are taking part in a week's trip organized by the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

"The task of our chamber," Roger Lucas, secretary general of the chamber, said, "is to promote the expansion of relations between French exporters and importers and Soviet foreign trade organizations. Without the constant study of reciprocal supply and demand an increase in trade is impossible. The aim of this trip is to facilitate the establishment of contacts between French and Soviet business circles."

The trip has been carefully prepared. Data was collected in advance relating to which goods the French guests would like to sell or acquire, and meetings with Soviet partners were organized. The visitors included heads and representatives of major firms--Saint Gobain, Air Liquide, Renault and Rhone-Pouleno--and medium-sized companies. Some of them already have business relations with our country and brought new cooperation projects with them, while others--and they amounted to approximately one-third--expressed for the first time the desire to study the Soviet market potential.

"We are seeking," Roger Lucas said, "not only to achieve the fulfillment of the target set by our countries of trebling trade in the period 1975-1979 compared with the previous 5-year period but also of preparing the ground for concluding new contracts capable of also insuring a rapid increase in our reciprocal trade in subsequent years."

SEMENOV ON NATO, OTRAG MISSILE COMPLEX IN AFRICA

LD271401Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Lt Col V. Semenov Article: "NATO Missile Bridgehead in Africa"]

[Text] Certain circles in the FRG with close links with the military-industrial complex and NATO are displaying a strenuous desire to create the most up-to-date kinds of weapons, including ballistic anc cruise missiles. This is confirmed by the activity of the West German firm of Orbital Transport und Raketen AG (OTRAG), which has created a firing range in the southeast of Zaire to test carrier rockets. Under an accord reached with the Zairean Government OTRAG has obtained in exchange for dm62.5 million per annum virtually unlimited use of 4 percent of Zairean territory (an area of 100,000 square km) up to the year 2000. According to the Hamburg magazine STERN OTRAG can undertake there everything it chooses changing the infrastructure, constructing surface and underground launching sites and settlements, installing chemical and other enterprises, changing the course of rivers and so forth), including the development of military missile technology.

The "Zaire visa" obtained through a private firm, according to the plans of the FRG military-industrial complex, makes it possible to get round West Germany's restrictive undertaking in the Paris Agreements, which, as is known, prohibit the FRG from producing on its territory not only nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons but also large war ships and strategic missiles, with whose development OTRAG activity is connected. Because of the private nature of OTRAG even the West European Union's Arms Control Agency, in whose framework the FRG made the aforementioned undertaking, has no right to inspect its activity.

OTRAG has also resorted to a subterfuge so as to try to get round the UN Vienna Convention, in accordance with which any article launched into space must bear state insignia. Since the federal authorities refused to grant the firm the FRG emblem, OTRAG puts the Zairean state emblem on the rockets, under an agreement with the Kinshasa Government.

Another way of overcoming the foreign trade rules was also envisaged in the event that the FRG authorities might demand that government permission be obtained for the export of rockets, components and assemblies.

The "OTRAG-France" subsidiary, located on the Avenue Foche, Paris, via which the firm can now transfer its products to Zaire without hindrance, was created for this purpose.

The appearance in the center of Africa of an enormous region (equivalent in size to almost half of the FRG), under the complete control of West German specialists, is causing justified indignation and concern in African states. OTRAG, as the West German newspaper DER THAT pointed out, has very close links with the FRG military-industrial complex and major foreign manufactures of military products, and also with federal scientific research departments working on problems of aviation and astronautics. The firm's partners include the West German Messerschmidt-Buelkow-Blohm and Dornier concerns. The French firm Thosmon-CSF and the U.S. Hughes and Northrop companies, which upply arms to NATO countries. Since its inception in 1974 the OTRAG firm has been allocated, according to L. Kaiser, the firm's board chairman, about DM10 million from the federal budget for research into missile equipment.

The West European press has recently started to report that U.S. specialists are participating in constructing the firing range and conducting tests there on ballistic and cruise missiles. Western press reports that the U.S. and West German intelligence organizations--the CIA and the BND--are participating in implementing such cooperation causing alarm among the world public. They have been allotted the role, according to the U.S. PENTHOUSE magazine for instance, of implementing "political coordination" in Bonn, Washington and Kinshasa. Such actions are evidence of the North Atlantic bloc countries' intention to transform "Kaiser's Colony" into a NATO missile bridgehead in Africa.

The rockets tested by OTRAG, the foreign press notes, are made up with materials and assemblies series-produced by FRG industry and consist of individual uniform modules. By selecting the necessary module characteristics and quantities in the individual stages it is possible to assemble carrier rockets with optimum tactical and technical features. Everything depends on the weight of the payload launched into orbit and the orbital parameters. In May 1977 the firm launched a two-module rocket with a total engine thrust of 6 tons to a height of 20 km. As the foreign press points out, OTRAG plans as early as 1979 to launch multi-module rockets to take satellites into orbit.

Western military experts link the elaboration and testing of such rocket assemblies in Zaire with the real possibility of manufacturing both operational and strategic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. According to the journal DER SPIEGEL the possibility of the OTRAG firm's rockets being put to military use was confirmed recently by L. Kaiser himself.

The U.S. press states outright that the measures carried out by OTRAG are directly aimed at creating the possibility of arming the FRG with "the most up-to-date systems for delivering conventional and nuclear warheads," which cannot but cuase serious concern among the peace-loving public.

OTRAG's activity has the blessing not only of militarist circles in the FRG but also in the United States and other NATO countries. According to the journal AFRIQUE-ASIE they regard the Zaire firing range as a bridgehead, whose use will make it possible to halt the progress of African states along the path of strengthening independence and to prevent undermining the capital's monopoly positions in Africa.

The fact that the South African Republic is displaying strong interest in the firm's output is also causing great concern among the African and world public. The Pretoria regime has come close to creating its own nuclear weapon and now needs carrier rockets for it.

The aggressive designs of NATO militarist circles, which the West German OTRAG firm is engaged in implementing, are causing growing indignation among the peoples of the world.

GROMYKO RECEIVES 'ARAFAT, PLO DELEGATION 30 OCT

LD3011402 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

["A Friendly Talk"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat and a PLO delegation he heads.

The Middle East situation and objectives of struggle for a just solution of the Palestinian problem within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement have been considered in a talk which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

Commentary on Visit

LD301624Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The visit by the PLO delegation led by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Moscow is an important event in the framework of developing Soviet-Arab relations. According to statements made by official PLO representatives, the delegation will meet with Soviet leaders to discuss the situation in the Middle East that has resulted from the defeatist policy of the Egyptian president as well as issues pertaining to the future consolidation of Soviet-Palestinian relations of friendship and cooperation.

It is a well-known fact that Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders have always affirmed the strategic nature of the relations existing between the Palestinian national liberation movement and the Arab movement in general, and the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union. These relations assume a special importance in view of current circumstances, as Washington and Tel Aviv, with the help of President Anwar as-Sadat, are speeding up the conclusion of a separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, which ignores the issues of the liberation of Palestinian territory and guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The Soviet Union has very clearly condemned the separate deal that has been arranged, and it has asserted that there is no way to achieve a genuine and lasting peace in the Middle East in the absence of a just solution to the Palestinian issue, including the rights of the Palestinians to establish their own independent state. Isn't it striking that Israeli Prime Minister Begin should choose this moment to underline once again Israel's rejection of Palestinian rights and the liberation of their land? In a statement he made on Israeli television, Begin affirmed that the Camp David agreements do not prohibit the establishment of Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and that in the future these settlements will be enlarged. From this it becomes clear that the Egyptian-Israeli agreement will not bring peace to the Middle East but rather will serve to maintain the Israeli occupation. And from this springs the need for consultations among all Arab and world forces that resolutely defend the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The simple logic of events places the Palestinian issue at the forefront of any Soviet-Arab meetings or discussions. This is exactly what happened during the recent visits of Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad, Algerian President Houari Boumediene and Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal. During the meetings between Arab and Soviet leaders in the course of these visits, these participants expressed their firm support for the legitimate representative, the PLO. Therefore, it was natural that the first meeting between the PLO delegation and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow should take place in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. There is no doubt that the visit by the PLO delegation to the Soviet Union will mark another important step along the road of consolidating the struggle to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN BAGHDAD

LD301130Y Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 30, TASS--TASS special correspondents A. Goloyastoy and G. Marunin report:

A conference of foreign ministers of Arab countries has opened in the Iraqi capital today. Foreign ministers of Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya, Tunisia, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and others are to draw up an agenda for the Arab summit.

The representative forum being convened on Iraq's initiative is scheduled to open on November 2 here. Its participants are to draw up a program of joint actions for strengthening Arab solidarity, against the dangerous consequences of the splitting line of Egyptian President as-Sadat, against the plans of the United States and Israel to establish their domination in the Middle East.

In this connection the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH stresses that the Arab countries collectively rejected the Camp David accords. The meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, the newspaper points out, has opened at an important time for the Arab nation, when the Arabs must mobilise efforts for strengthening unity and solidarity in the interests of the resolving urgent tasks for achieving a just Middle East settlement with due regard for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1948 GMT on 30 October reports that "the foreign minister of Iraq, S. Hammadi, was unanimously elected chairman of the conference at today's meeting. The delegations of Iraq, Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization submitted for the consideration of the conference four working documents on preparations for the forthcoming summit meeting. Addressing the conference, S. Hammadi stressed that the step taken by Egyptian President as-Sadat was unprecedented and the most dangerous one in the modern history of the Arab nation. It will exert a negative influence not only onEgypt, but on the entire Arab world. The minister noted that the actions of the Egyptian president were in deep contradiction to the decisions of previous Arab summit meetings. The Arabs realize full well, S. Hammadi pointed out, that the current Egyptian-Israeli negotiations in Washington signify the trampling underfoot of the rights of the Arab nations, are a stab in the back of the fighters for the triumph of the Palestinian cause.

These negotiations boil down to the blessing of Zionist ambitions vis-a-vis the Western Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Sinai. The minister stressed the great importance of joint efforts by the Arabs to do away with the dangers threatening their future."]

Statement by Abu Mayzar

LD301930Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Statement by Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, to Beirut correspondent Leonid Rassadin in Beirut "before the conclusion of the Iraqi-Syrian summit meeting in Baghdad"--recorded]

[Text] The Palestinian strategy with regard to the Baghdad conference stems from the strategy the PLO has previously contributed to in the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front meeting, which was recently held in Damascus. This strategy is based on the decisive condemnation of and the resolve to resist the Camp David agreements. These agreements were an expression of a U.S.-Israeli settlement aimed at liquidating the Palestinian question; putting an end to the unity of the Arab cause; liquidating the Palestinian people's basic national rights; giving preference to U.S. influence in the Middle East, and ultimately exploiting the regime of President as-Sadat so that it can play a subversive role in the service of U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Arab and African liberation movements.

We will spare no effort to see that the Baghdad conference registers a unified Arab attitude against U.S.-Israeli policy and the U.S.-Israeli settlement, which was expressed by the Camp David agreements. We will also work to provide the circumstances and capabilities that will enable the Arabs to adopt a unified and decisive stand against this policy and bolster the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, particularly its main link--the PLO and Syria. We will also work to see that the conference strengthens the ties of friendship between the Arab nation and its genuine friends. At the forefornt of the Arab people's genuine friends are the socialist countries, particularly the friendly Soviet Union, and all the patriotic, progressive, democratic, freedom- and peace-loving forces--a peace based on justice.

At this conference, we will make every effort for cooperation and coordination with the members of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation for the success of the conference and for it to realize the hopes the Arab masses are attaching to it--hopes for a unified Arab stand against the U.S.-Israeli settlement, which was expressed by the Camp David agreements; hopes for a reaffirmation of the Arab commitment to the resolutions of the Rabat summit conference, which considered the PLO to be the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and reaffirmed the Palestinian people's basic national rights, particularly the right to return, the right to self-determination, and the right to establish the Palestinian people's independent state under the PLO's leadership, which have been reaffirmed by international legitimacy and recognized by the UN General Assembly; hopes for a reaffirmation of an Arab stand on the necessity of deepening the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Arabs' genuine friends, the forefront of whom, as I have pointed out, are the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

If the conference realizes these aims, then it will contribute positively to the resistance by the Arab masses, the Arab liberation movement and the progressive forces the world over against the attempts to impose a U.S.-Israeli settlement on the Arab region, and against the imperialist U.S. attack on the Middle East at this stage.

We are totally confident of the inevitability of our triumph and our enemies' defeat, because the policy of and agreements by our enemies counter the logic of progress and history and will not realize a just peace; on the contrary, they increase the factors of tension in the Middle East and do not serve the question of world peace in general. Therefore we have great confidence in the inevitability of our victory and in our enemies' defeat.

ISRAEL TO EXPAND, STRENGTHEN SETTLEMENTS ON WEST BANK

LD310924Y Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 30, TASS--Israel does not intend to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands. This is also seen from the latest statements by Tel Aviv. Israeli Prime Minister Begin announced that his government had decided to expand and strengthen Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. In his message to the President of the United States he again claimed that Israel is establishing new settlements "quite lawfully."

Rumours were spread several days ago to the effect that the Israeli Cabinet is preparing to move its institutions to the eastern part of Jerusalem.

The aggressor has clearly shown by these unlawful actions that while making a deal with Egypt at Camp David, it does not intend to withdraw from the occupied lands. The line towards expanding Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River is a long-term policy of the Begin government. Its aim is to undermine the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the restoration of its flouted rights. Behind all talks about Tel Aviv's striving for peace is the intention to conceal its expansionist line.

PAPER SCORES LEBANESE REACTION'S ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT NATION

LD271157Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Article by candidate of economic sciences O.G. Gerasimov, full member of the USSR Geographic Society: "Lebanon: Origins and Essence of the Crisis"]

[Excerpt] The real, underlying causes of the present tragic events in Lebanon must be sought in the overall situation which has taken shape in the Middle East as a result of Israel's aggressive policy against its Arab neighbors.

The essence of the Lebanese crisis boils down to the desire of imperialist forces and Israel, acting in concert with Lebanese reaction, to make use of this specific historical background in their own interests to divert the attention of international public and, above all, of the Arab peoples away from the struggle to liberate the Arab territories occupied by Israeli aggressors, to strike a blow at the Palestine resistance movement and to weaken Lebanon's national patriotic and progressive forces, which have always been the Palestinians' most consistent allies and supporters to the fulfillment of their just rights. It is precisely the Lebanese reaction--urged on by Israel and by the imperialist circles backing it, which bear responsibility for the Lebanese crisis--that today, as previously, is deliberately fanning the internal Lebanese conflagration in every possible way and, in order to achieve its aims, is prepared even to split and liquidate Lebanon as a united and sovereign state. The attempt to cite religious contradictions in "substantiation" of the 3-year crisis and to justify Israel's open interference on the side of the rightwing Christians and their seizure of 10 percent of national territory in the south of the country represents a desire to conceal the true state of affairs with help of "historical background." [paragraph continues]

It is clear that, whatever influence the rightwing Christian leaders might enjoy in the country, they could not have resurrected the old idea of splitting the country and implementing it in practice today without external military and financial support, primarily support from Israel.

Lebanese Arabs--Christians and Muslims--have much in common. They speak the same Syrian-Lebanese dialect of Arabic and have a single material culture. Lebanon's Christians and Muslims have identical houses, clothes, food (except for religious prohibitions), labor skills, customs and rites, just as the socioeconomic problems which they are resolving today are identical. The small differences in the sphere of community consciousness and cultural orientation stemming from religious ideas must on no account be exaggerated.

As regards assertions about Lebanon's special historical path, which is distinct from that of the Arab world, and from the problems besetting it, such tendencies have always served as a nutritious medium for Christian separatism. They are groundless and do not stand up to criticism. The solution to Lebanon's complex internal political problems must not be sought on the path of splitting the country or of political machinations aimed at infringing the rights of the Muslim community, of Lebanon's national patriotic forces, and of the Palestinians, who find themselves in the country because of extraordinary circumstances. This solution can be found only on the path of preserving the country's territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.

The solution to the Lebanese crisis must be sought at the negotiating table with regard for the legitimate interests of all sections of the population and religious groups, as well as the Palestinians in Lebanon. The Soviet Union has advocated and maintains this approach.

TENSION RUNNING HIGH IN BEIRUT; NEW ISRAELI PROVOCATION

LD302140Y Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 30, TASS--Tension is running high in the Lebanese capital. Armed detachments of the conservative "Lebanese Front" are continuing their provocations against the inter-Arab peace-keeping force. A fierce exchange of fire took place during the past twenty-four hours in the city's eastern districts Sin al-Fil, Ad-Dikiwanah, Mukallis, and southern suburbs Gallery Sim'an, Shiyah and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. In the course of shootouts the sides used machine guns and grenade launchers. An artillery duel periodically resumed. There are killed and injured. Streets in those districts have again been deserted; civilians were forced to hide in basements and shelters. Reports are coming about intensive military preparations by the right-wing Christians, about new consignments of weapons and ammunitions coming to them from Israel.

In Burj Hammud, an Armenian district of Beirut controlled by the "Lebanese Front," the right-wingers are staging armed provocations. As a result, three persons were killed and tens of persons injured; many of them are in a criticial condition. Near Bikfayya, thugs of the "Lebanese Front" blew up a monument to the Armenians who died during the First World War.

Trying to aggravate the situation in that country, the Israeli military launched a new impudent provocation. In the course of the day yesterday, Israeli naval boats repeatedly invaded Lebanon's territorial waters. The Israelis detained and rummaged merchant vessels, which were on their way to Saydah Port. One of them was escorted to Israel. The Lebanese coastal artillery opened fire on the aggressors.

PUBLIC TRIBUNAL IN TRIPOLI CONDEMNS AS-SADAT

LD301546Y Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

["Capitulatory Course Condemned"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli, October 30, TASS--Special TASS correspondent Sergey Solovyev reports:

An extraordinary meeting of the public tribunal convened under the decision of the Interarab People's Congress to condemn traitorous actions of the Egyptian leadership is under way here.

The commission consisting of lawyers representing different Arab countries preferred on behalf of Arab peoples an indictment against the head of the Egyptian regime.

Witnesses for the prosecution spoke at the meeting--prominent Egyptian poet and prose writer 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Hamisi, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions Abu Bakr Jallud, Deputy Secretary General of the General Union of Arab Peasants Isma'il al-Husayni, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Abu ar-Rija'i and others.

The Egyptian people, 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Hamisi said, will never forgive As-Sadat's betrayal of ideals and aims of the national liberation movement in the Arab east. They stigmatise the actions of the Egyptian president, who usurped the power in the country, who entered into a collusion with enemies of the Arab nation and who severed the once strong bonds of Egypt with the Soviet Union, the great loyal and sincere friend of Arabs.

The Camp David agreements which As-Sadat signed with the readiness of a traitor are aimed at legalising the occupation by Israel of the Western Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Sector and the Golan Heights, Abu ar-Rija'i said. As-Sadat sold Eastern Jerusalem to the Israelis.

By signing the Camp David agreements, he stabbed in the back the Palestinian Arab people.

30 millions of Arabs united in the General Union of Arab Peasants condemn resolutely the reactionary home and foreign policy of those who now rule in Egypt, said Isma'il al-Husayni. Abu Bakr Jallud spoke about the struggle of Egyptian workers against attempts of the Egyptian authorities to make the working people shoulder all the burdens connected with the economic difficulties through which Egypt is living now. He stressed that no reprisals of the authorities can suppress the resistance of the people to the As-Sadat regime which is mounting now.

COMMENTARY ON BRIBES, POLITICAL SCANDALS IN EGYPT

LD281954Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Kim Gerasimov commentary]

[Text] Cairo is talking these days about a new political scandal. It had been revealed that Westinghouse Electric, a large U.S. company, had paid a bribe of $322,000 to Ahmad Sultan, the former deputy prime minister and minister of electricity and energy in the previous Egyptian cabinet, in order to secure two big orders from his ministry at profitable terms. What made the scandal worse is the fact that Mustafa Khalil, the current Egyptian prime minister, found himself compelled to order an immediate inquiry into this case.

The former deputy prime minister denied that he took a bribe. But the words: "America," "Egypt", "Bribe" began to feature frequently in Egyptian newspapers. The new political scandal shows once again the extent of corruption which is rife in Egyptian ruling quarters. This is not the only case of corruption in the country. Everyone remembers the story of the U.S. Boeing aircraft company which paid bribes to a number of officials and compelled Egypt to sign a contract worth several millions on conditions favorable to the company.

And not so long ago, there was a great outcry concerning the biggest attempt to plunder Egypt. This attempt, described by local newspapers, was the concession obtained by one of the West German companies and contrary to Egyptian laws, to exploit a piece of land on the outskirts of Cairo for 99 years in order to build a tourist complex. But as soon as the concession was granted the German company began to trade with the piece of land in a way that infringes the Egyptian law.

And now there is another scandal. It confirms the fact that Egypt's capitalist friends, first and foremost, are concerned about making more profits and are paying no attention to the interests of the Egyptian people.

SOVIET-ALGERIAN RELATIONS, COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD281800Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary: "A Joint Attitude"]

[Summary] When Algeria gained independence this opened areas for the development of relations with the USSR. "The Soviet Union regards Algeria as its ally in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace and progress. The Soviet people sympathize with the Algerian people's choice of socialism and their efforts to build a new society free from the exploitation of man by man."

The Soviet people highly appreciate Algerian foreign policy based on nonalinement. Algeria supports Soviet initiatives aimed at consolidating peace and relaxation raised at the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. Both countries call for decolonization and oppose racist regimes in Africa. Both call for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Both have condemned the Camp David agreements. The Soviet Union appreciates Algeria's contribution to the consolidation of Arab ranks.

Algeria calls for the consolidation of friendship between the Arab peoples and their natural allies, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Soviet Union supports Algeria and other progressive Arab countries struggling against imperialism and for a firm peace.

"Contacts and meetings between leaders of both countries play an important role in deepening bilateral political cooperation. The friendly working visit carried out not long ago by President Houari Boumediene showed once again that contacts and the exchange of views between the Soviet and Algerian leaders assist in consolidating Soviet-Algerian friendship, (?discovering) more cooperation possibilities and coordinating joint actions at the international level, a matter which agrees with the national interests of both peoples, the cause of the social and [word indistinct] liberation of peoples and the interests of the consolidation of world peace."

SAVCHENKO VIEWS RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN IRAN

LD301633Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Iranian press has published the news that 1,126 political prisoners have been released. Igor Savchenko, our commentator, writes:

As we know, the freedom of political prisoners has been one of the most important demands made by the democratic movements that have engulfed Iran for the past few months. Workers, civil servants, students, professors and teachers, railway employees and journalists all demand the release of political prisoners.

Observers who carefully take note of developments in Iran point out that these demands are completely understandable and legitimate. As reflected in the pages of AYANDEGAN there is not a single extortionist or murderer among the political prisoners suffering in dungeons. AYANDEGAN then adds that all political prisoners must be released.

We know perfectly well that all these political prisoners did was to voice their protests against social oppression in Iran and the mastery and supremacy of imperialists and neocolonialists in the country. Many of their aspirations can now be seen in the slogans of existing movements, which demand democratization of social life in Iran.

What these people demand are freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, and political, social and economic rights for everyone. Now we see that even some Iranian Government officials are admitting that these principles used to be badly violated in the past, that these freedoms and rights used to be trampled upon and that such practices were not allowed or advisable.

The secret police, Savak, led by such infamous individuals as General Nassiri and other insidious, corrupt and ruthless people, kept sending honorable individuals to dungeons. But nevertheless these prisoners spent their time in the dungeons thinking about the bright future of their country and people with devotion and faith. One can hardly remain unmoved when reading the remarks made by Safar [name indistinct] as reported by the press and REUTER after his release from a 30-year sentence in Savak dungeons. He said: I owe my freedom to the Iranian people. During this frightening 30 years the only thing we could hear were the cries and shrieks of our comrades being tortured. The only thing that helped us tolerate these conditions was our faith in our people; it was the people who realized these hopes.

The Iranian papers write that the widespread movement engulfing all strata of the people made it possible for these individuals to return to freedom, their families, life and the people for whose sake they sustained such diabolical tortures.

As another famous freed political prisoner, Siamak Lotfolelahi, told AYANDEGAN, the freedom of the political prisoners was a victory for the Iranian people.

He said: Indeed, it was the Iranian nation that opened the doors of the Savak dungeons and freed the patriots and fighters who were suffering and being subjected to tortures.

According to KEYHAN, the number of writers, scientists and prominent educators among the political prisoners is not insignificant. Now that these people have been freed from Savak's diabolical dungeons they will be able to work for the interests of the Iranian people.

As reported by REUTER, the movement for democratization now embraces freedom for all political prisoners. This stems from the fact that there are no accurate official figures on the number of political prisoners. According to figures published in some papers the number is less than this. Consequently, as pointed out by observers, the participants in the national movement in Iran will continue their struggle for the freedom of all political prisoners.

ADVANCING SOVIET-TURKISH RELATIONS HAILED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD2810400Y Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 28, TASS commentator Dmitriy Markushev writes:

The Republic of Turkey, a new state, was proclaimed 55 years ago, on October 29, 1923. Its birth involved great difficulties--a long war against foreign interventionists and the struggle against the legacy of the Ottoman Empire of many centuries.

From the very first days of the struggle for independence, Soviet Russia, its closest neighbour, was on Turkey's side. The land of the soviets gave the necessary aid to the Turkish people. Evaluating its significance, Kemal Ataturk said: "The victory of new Turkey... would involve incomparably more losses, or would be even impossible at all, had it not been for Russia's support... and it would be a crime if our nation forgot about that aid." Soviet Russia was the first country to recognize the Turkish Republic, and signed with it a treaty of friendship and fraternity.

There were also certain difficulties and complex aspects in the history of Soviet-Turkish relations, but they have been overcome thanks to the striving of the sides to resolve the questions of their mutual relations in the interests of both peoples. In recent times, Soviet-Turkish relations have been confidently advancing along the straight road of goodneighbourliness and equal cooperation. Turkey's relations with the other socialist countries are also developing in the same direction.

But not everybody is happy about the improvement of the international atmosphere and strengthening of friendly relations between the countries of the region. Definite circles in the United States are opposed to Ankara's good intentions to strengthen relations with its neighbours. Disregarding the opinion of the Turkish and neighbour peoples, they are trying to deteriorate the situation in that region and create an atmosphere of lack of confidence. The Turkish public ever more resolutely comes out against such plans and declares for the country's pullout from aggressive blocs. Addressing a press conference the other day General Chairman of the Turkish Peace Society M. Dikerdem declared for dismantling foreign military bases in the country's territory and pointed out that they constitute a serious danger in the first place for the Turkish people.

The visit of Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit to the Soviet Union in summer this year has been an important contribution to the development of bilateral relations. The document signed in Moscow on principles of goodneighbourliness and friendly co-operation between the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic has become a foundation for a further development of friendly relations. An evidence of the growing mutual trust between the countries is the signing of an agreement on the delineation of the continental shelf between the USSR and Turkey. Understanding on the issue was reached in less than a week, although the resolution of such questions takes years in many cases.

Evaluating the result of the visit of the Turkish prime minister, General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Minsk in June this year that this is not only an important stage in the development of bilateral relations, but also a real contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation between the countries, which participated in the all European conference.

U.S., UK PLANNING 'NEOCOLONIALIST SETTLEMENT' IN RHODESIA

LD281724Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Western press reports say that Washington and London are speeding up a neocolonialist settlement of the Rhodesian problem. One such plan, according to the American newspaper New York TIMES, provides for a neocolonization of Rhodesia. The newspaper says that American politicians suggest that Britain, assisted by the United States, take over power in Rhodesia again. That would enable the West to control further developments and to prepare a puppet government which would be a faithful guardian of the interests of the American and British monopolies in Rhodesia.

In this connection analysts are discussing more reports in the British press, saying that it is being planned to send big contingents of forces to Rhodesia with aviation and rocket units attached. That was made public in the London newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH, and earlier another British newspaper DAILY MAIL reported that NATO strategists were busy working out an invasion of Rhodesia similar to that carried out by NATO to suppress a popular uprising in Shaba, Zaire. Obviously, under the pretext of protecting the white population in Rhodesia, the NATO countries, at London's initiative, are heartily preparing an intervention in Rhodesia, striving to prevent the collapse of the Smith regime and the victory of the Zimbabwe patriots.

In accordance with this plan, British troops are to be sent to Rhodesia, where they will establish control over all the routes that link it with the South African Republic. It should also be noted that while actively collaborating with Smith and preparing an open armed intervention in order to save him, Washington and London do not give up attempts to mislead the African and the world public, using all sorts of diplomatic tricks. It is an open secret that talks with Smith and his gang held in Washington were aimed at creating prerequisites for a neocolonialist settlement in Rhodesia behind the backs of the Zimbabwe people.

Having failed the attempt to remove the Patriotic Front from participating in discussions on the future of Rhodesia, Washington is trying to achieve this through a separate deal with the so-called transitional government. This can be seen in the fact that, as expected, the tripartite negotiations had been crowned with a mutually satisfactory agreement between the Western powers and the Smith regime. A communique of the American and British Governments said that Smith gave his consent to take part in the so-called conference of all [words indistinct] Rhodesia. It is known that the Western powers have long been working out a plan to convene such a conference in order to preserve their pet regimes in this or that form. This is confirmed by Smith himself who was very glad to accept an invitation to Washington. Smith emphasized that the efforts of the American administration in Camp David, aimed at concluding an agreement between Egypt and Israel, convinced him that a similar solution could be found for the Rhodesian problem. The hypocrisy British diplomats began talks with Smith only several hours after the raid by the Rhodesian military against the camp of Rhodesian refugees near Lusaka. As a result, more than 850 people were killed and wounded. This is further confirmation of the fact that secret Memorandum 39 approved by the national security board is still in effect. According to this memorandum, in public the United States is to oppose racism and apartheid but in reality it should try to weaken political isolation and economic boycott of the white states in the south of Africa.

Needfully aware of the hypocrisy of the Western political course aimed at saving Smith's doomed regime, the African national patriotic forces reject the plot of Washington and London with the head of the racists. Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, said that the front refuses to hold any talks with Smith within the framework of a conference sponsored by Britain and the United States. The people of Zimbabwe will lead an armed struggle until it triumphs.

ROLE OF IMPERIALISM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA CONDEMNED

LD241008Y Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--The working people of the Soviet Union are keeping a watchful and sympathetic eye over the selfless struggle of Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the patriots of South Africa which are defending the right of their peoples to be masters of their own future, writes the newspaper PRAVDA today. The successes of the cause of national liberation in Africa, just as everywhere in the world, the leading article points out, are closely linked with the victory of the October Revolution, with the decisive consolidation of the positions of socialism. The solidarity of the forces of world socialism, the international proletariat and the national-liberation movement is a strong [words indistinct] resting upon which the fighters for freedom of Africa are struggling for the sake of their noble aims.

"The existence of the disgraceful apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa, the preservation of colonial order in Namibia which has been languishing under the illegal occupation by South African troops for more than two decades, outrages of the racist authorities in Rhodesia--all this is a challenge to free Africa, crimes against mankind," the newspaper points out.

Imperialism is the main force in preservation of the seats of colonialism and racism on African soil, the article says. Africa has been included into imperialist states' military-strategic plans as a "springboard" for actions against the national-liberation movement and countries of the socialist orientation which are its vanguard. It is clear to all that the racist Pretoria and Salisbury regimes, condemned by history, owe their continued existence only to the extensive military, economic and diplomatic support being given to them by Western countries.

The aspirations of the African peoples to put an end once and for all to the legacy of the epoch of imperialist sway on their soil are close and understandable to the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. The new Constitution of the USSR consolidated support for peoples' struggle for national-liberation and social progress as one of the basic principles of the Soviet foreign policy, PRAVDA stresses.

CHINA PURSUING HEGEMONISTIC POLICY IN AFRICA

LD292046Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] In the correspondence we receive from our listeners in Africa, the fear is more frequently voiced concerning the current policy of the Peking rulers towards the young African countries. A Togo listener wrote that China, hiding behind the pretense of supporting the national liberation movement, is actually pursuing a policy which conflicts with the interests of the African peoples. It is quite true that the history of the past years shows that Peking is acting in Africa on the side of the neocolonialists, creating hotbeds of tension and acting in such a way that it is difficult to distinguish its action from that of the NATO powers.

"Back in the second half of the 1960's the African public witnessed the creation of a sort of anti-African union by the United States, Britain and China, which tried to split Nigeria and create a neocolonialist puppet regime there. While the Nigerian people struggled for the preservation of the territorial integrity of their country, China, along with the Western powers, extended military aid to separatist Biafra."

But Peking showed its truly treacherous policy towards the national liberation movement in Angola. After Angola's proclamation of independence, China came out on the side of UNITA and FNLA groups which were maintained by the West and racist South Africa. "In addition to supplying these groups with arms, the Chinese leadership sent a considerable number of military advisers to Angola. Consequently, by its actions, Peking unmasked itself as an ally not only of the imperialist powers but also of the bitterest enemies of the peoples of Africa, the Pretoria racists.

"China was in collusion with Western neocolonialist circles during the events in Zaire this year. As is known, the Chinese leaders fully supported the intervention of the NATO countries which was an outright attempt of the imperialists to launch their attacks the African people."

"At present, China is openly acting in favor of a build-up of NATO's potential in Africa. For example, Peking's representatives are clearly advising the NATO strategists to strengthen the base in Simonstown. They are urging the creation of new blocks under NATO's aegis in western Africa and in the Red Sea region. It is known that Peking is also not loath to take part in testing certain forms of missiles as the OTRAG testing range in Zaire. These and many other facts have given reason to NATO's General Haig to declare that China is actually the 16th member of the aggressive North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is perfectly clear that Peking's activities in Africa have nothing in common with the statements of solidarity with the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist struggle of the African people." Actually, China pursues its hegemonistic policy in Africa as elsewhere, and in their attempts to submit African countries to their dictate, the Chinese leaders conclude alliances with the most reactionary forces.

HEADS OF AFRICAN FRONTLINE STATES MEET IN TANZANIA

Importance of Meeting Stressed

LD270154Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The leaders of five frontline states--Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania--are opening their conference on Sunday in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Here to comment is our observer Vladimir Petrov.

The leaders of the countries now exposed to the struggle against colonialism and racism are meeting at a difficult and responsible moment. The Western powers and the racists have lately taken a number of important steps aimed at intercepting the initiative held for a long time by the national liberation movement and to direct the events in the region to their own advantage. That was exactly the goal of the demonstrative violation of the United States of the United Nations' decision banning contacts with the illegal Ian Smith regime of his invitation to the United States and the official talks with him there. The raids, unprecedented (?in severity), on the refugee camps in Zambia carried out by the Rhodesian Air Force is one more attempt to rework the course of events in southern Africa in favor of racism and imperialism.

There is another fact that stands out in all those developments. The order to start the barbaric bombing killing hundreds of old men, women and children had been issued by Ian Smith from American territory. The belated and obviously hypocritical disapproval expressed by the American authorities on that occasion can hardly satisfy anyone. The diplomatic and military counterattacks launched by the Western powers and the racists pursue, to my mind, [word indistinct] definite objective--to intimidate the African patriots and their friends--the frontline states, forcing them to give up their active struggle for real freedom of the Zimbabwe people and to accept the Western and racist version of a settlement in Rhodesia. The Western powers besides [words indistinct] (?hope) of a split in the ranks of the patriotic African states. In their comments on the Dar es Salaam meeting, the Western news agencies (mustn't) speak about the plans of the Western powers. All those factors make the meeting of the frontline states fighting racism anc colonialism of special importance.

Meeting Ends

LD300942Y Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, October 30, TASS--A meeting of heads of "frontline states" of the continent, that had ended in the capital of Tanzania, was devoted to questions of broader support for the fighting peoples in the south of Africa. Its participants--the presidents of Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania have resolutely denounced the racist Salisbury and Pretoria regimes for the gross flouting of the legitimate rights of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and the Republic of South Africa to self-determination and independence, and also for acts of aggression, committed against neighbouring sovereign states. The communique that has crowned the Dar es Salaam meeting reaffirms the unbreakable combat solidarity of the "frontline states" with the patriotic movements in the south of Africa waging struggle for national liberation of their peoples.

SWAPO ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON OPERATIONS IN NAMIBIA

LD300944Y Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, October 30, TASS--200 enemy troops have been killed or wounded, four helicopters and 38 combat vehicles of different types, two logistic support depots and a number of water-supply points have been destroyed as a result of combat actions of the patriots of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) against the occupation troops of the racist Republic of South Africa in a period from August to October this year. This is reported in a SWAPO communique on operations in northern and north-eastern areas of Namibia, that has been published here.

The most bitter fighting was conducted in the areas of Caprivi, Oshikango, Etomba and Onyinda where the racist Pretoria regime moved from the Republic of South Africa new reinforcements for the struggle against the patriotic forces of Namibia. The urgent transfer of additional contingents of troops of the Republic of South Africa, SWAPO points out, has been caused by combat successes of the patriots who enjoy support of the population everywhere.

The SWAPO leadership cites facts of brutalities and outrages of South African occupationists against the civilian population. The racist, punitive troops are thus trying to intimidate the Namibian people, to make them give up support for freedom fighters. The occupationists intend to use the arriving troops from the Republic of South Africa for new aggressions and armed provocations against independent African states--Angola and Zambia which give an all-round support to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and their revolutionary vanguard--SWAPO.

INDIA'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH USSR PRAISED

LD271045Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Shurygin report: "India: Economy and Politics"]

[Excerpts] Delhi, October--In the past 3 years weather conditions have favored Indian agriculture. The country has not only been able to meet its grain requirements but also to create substantial reserves. The record harvest of 1977-1978--about 120 million tons--was the main factor insuring a 5 percent increase in the GNP compared with 1.6 percent the previous year.

The industrial situation is somewhat different. A survey of the economic situation prepared by the finance minister recommended slowing down industrial production growth rates from 10 to 5 percent compared with the last fiscal year.

The Janata Party government's draft for the Sixth 5-Year Plan covering India's economic development from 1978 through 1983 has aroused great attention from the Indian public and numerous commentaries in the press here.

Analyzing the government's economic policy and the nature of the economic development program formulated by the Janata Party, the democratic Indian press has noted that the main problem is insuring that the allocated funds actually reach the poorest strata of the country's population and do not accumulate in the pockets of businessmen, merchants, landowners and rich peasants, as has been the case so far. In this connection the weekly NEW AGE, the central organ of the Communist Party of India [CPI], points out that the draft 5-year plan virtually bypasses the question of conducting agrarian reforms and believes the planned increase in indirect taxation will stimulate inflation and an increase in prices for necessities.

Since the Janata Party came to power, considerable changes in the country's domestic political development have occurred. It marked the first major electoral defeat and subsequent split of the Indian National Congress Party [INC] which dominated Indian politics during its 3 decades of independent development. Besides, events in the past 18 months have considerably complicated the Indian political map and altered the distribution of forces in the country. One of the first tasks the party faced after the election was to reinforce its position in the states, in the majority of which governments have been formed by the INC.

The elections to the state legislative assemblies held last summer and this February have strengthened the Janata Party's position locally. It now has a majority in the legislative assemblies of 10 of the 22 Indian states and has created its own governments there.

Nonetheless, governments formed by the opposition parties of various political orientations are in power in a whole series of major states: in Kerala and West Bengal--united fronts with the participation of leftwing parties, in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka--the INC headed by Indira Gandhi, in Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Kashmir--local regional parties. This naturally complicates the activity of the one-party government in the center. Besides, the Janata Party does not have a majority in the Upper House of the Indian Parliament.

There are also many subjective difficulties. Local political observers have noted, for instance, the existence of differences within the Janata Party leadership, particularly at the state level. It should be noted that an intraparty struggle is also underway in the opposition camp.

Janata Party leaders do not conceal the existing difficulties. They believe that the consolidation of the party, which is comprised of parties and groups which were formerly of different political colorings, requires time. Morarji Desai's government ascribes to its credit the restoration of democratic norms in the country's public life, formerly restricted by the operation of martial law; the repeal of the ban on strikes; the abolition of press censorship; the introduction of amendments to the Constitution and so forth.

The past 18 months have been marked by a whole series of mass demonstrations by working people; strikes by workers and state employees, and student riots. Reports in the Indian press attest to the aggravation of the struggle between the poorest strata and the propertied classes in the countryside. The documents of the 11th CPI Congress held this April pointed out that the rise in the political activity of the broad working masses is linked with the overall upsurge of their struggle for the solution of the urgent socioeconomic problems facing the country. The CPI is now working to insure the broad unity of all leftwing and democratic forces in defense of the people's interests and the country's development along the path of peace, democracy and social progress.

Foreign policy questions were not actually debated by opposition forces in past parliamentary elections. After coming to power, the Janata Party stated that it would continue the policy of nonalinement and to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, primarily its neighbors. Last year the Indian Government continued to pursue this policy.

India's desire to reinforce and develop relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union was demonstrated during Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai's visit to our country. The results of this visit and the joint communique signed in Moscow a year ago have been specifically embodied in the work of the intergovernment Soviet-Indian commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation, the latest session of which was held in Delhi this March. Delivering the traditional speech at the current session of Parliament, the Indian president stated that the all-round cooperation and mutual understanding between India and the Soviet Union would continue to expand and be enriched.

RAM URGES MODERNIZATION OF ARMY DUE TO PRC BUILDUP

LD271533Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Delhi, 23 October, TASS--Indian Defense Minister J. Ram has called for the modernization and reequipping of the Indian Army. Speaking at a conference of the supreme command of the country's ground forces, he stressed that the need to fulfill this task is dictated by changes in the international situation and the situation in regions bordering India. The minister stated that India cannot overlook the fact that China is making military preparations in Tibet and is continuing to arm itself frantically, receiving a large amount of support from certain powers. He also drew attention to the fact that the buildup of arms in China is taking place against the background of increasing U.S. attempts to interfere in India's internal affairs.

VIETNAM'S INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE GROWING

ID281638Y Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 28 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 28, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Mineyev writes:

The successful visit of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore has clearly shown the striving of the countries of the region for broadening all-round cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vietnam's proposal on turning South East Asia into a zone of peace, independence and neutrality is meeting with growing understanding and interest from the countries of the region. The results of the visit are another graphic evidence of the growing international prestige of Vietnam, recognition of its peaceful foreign policy pursued by the Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Today, the voice of the Vietnamese representatives can be heard from the rostrums of major international forums. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a full-fledged member of the United Nations Organization.

While during the years of the selfless struggle by the Vietnamese people against colonialists and aggressors, for independence and national unity, only the socialist and a number of other states maintained diplomatic relations with South East Asia's first state of the workers and peasants, at present more than 100 countries recognized the united Vietnam. In the USA, the country which suffered a crushing defeat in the Vietnam war, one can hear today voices calling for a normalization of relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vietnam serves for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America as an example of staunchness and firm resoluteness in face of all attempts by imperialism and international reaction to enslave the country and draw it into the sphere of its influence.

Relations of most close friendship and cooperation have taken shape between Vietnam and the Soviet Union as well as the other socialist countries, with which it is linked by a common ideology and aims. United Vietnam appears as a worthy outpost of socialism in South East Asia. Fraternal friendship tempered in battles continues strengthening now that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is resolving a complex task on the peaceful fronts of socialist construction in both parts of the country. Vietnam has joined the family of the CMEA member-countries as a full fledged partner, and this means that its cooperation with the countries of the socialist community is rising to a new, even higher level.

The growth of international prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the principled foreign and home policy of the Communist Party and the Government of Vietnam, the strengthening friendship of Vietnam with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries goes against the grain with the Peking instigators. All this infuriates the present Chinese leadership. Peking, obsessed with its hegemonic plans, is crudely interfering into the internal affairs of a sovereign country, breaks off economic relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is engineering armed provocations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

The dangerous line of the Peking instigators and their placemen of Phnom Penh is also manifest in the attempts to slander in the eyes of the peoples of the region and the whole world the foreign and home policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and thus undermine the country's international prestige But very few believe these streams of lies. The peace forces of the world, in the first place the countries of the socialist community, are declaring their firm and resolute support for the righteous cause of Vietnam.

SRV DELEGATION'S FORTHCOMING USSR VISIT HAILED

OW291545Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] It is reported that in the near future an SRV party-government delegation led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government, will pay an official friendly visit to the USSR. Our station's correspondent in Hanoi has made the following observations:

The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples are linked to each other by true bonds of friendship. Public opinion in Hanoi is convinced that the forthcoming Soviet visit by these top representatives of the Vietnamese people will further contribute to developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

At every stage of the founding and development of the SRV, the Soviet Union has consistently stood beside the Vietnamese people. It has done so in the Vietnamese people's fight to protect their independence as well as in their struggle against U.S. aggression to master their country.

Obviously, Vietnam's victory is that of the heroic Vietnamese people, but the support and assistance given to Vietnam by the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, has played a great role in it. Comrade Le Duan has spoken of this fact many times, stressing that the Soviet Union has manifested before the world its loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism. He said: At present, the Communist Party and government and people of the Soviet Union are wholeheartedly assisting our Vietnamese people in restoring and developing our economy and building socialism in our country.

Assisted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Vietnam has set up many new production branches including chemical, electrical power and ore processing industries. The Soviet Union alone has assisted Vietnam in building more than 90 industrial enterprises.

The Vietnamese people are building socialism under very difficult conditions. As everyone knows, a number of Vietnamese provinces were recently hit by floods. Meanwhile, the Chinese authorities' acts of provocation against Vietnam have further complicated the situation. They have created the issue of the Hoa Chiao in an attempt to threaten and exert pressure on Vietnam. Their policy is to undermine Vietnam's independent political line which they regard as an obstacle to their hegemonistic maneuvers in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese people are determined to follow the road they have chosen. At present, as in the past, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are standing beside the Vietnamese people. Comrade Brezhnev stated: The Soviet Union has, is and will continue to stand beside Vietnam. Our common cause is the cause of lasting peace and independence of all nations and social progress in compliance with the vital interests of the billions of people on earth.

TENG HSIAO-PING'S TOKYO REMARKS ASSAILED

OW2810311Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Anatolyev commentary: "Teng Hsiao-ping's Provocative Remarks"]

[Text] Before Teng Hsiao-ping's departure for Japan, the Chinese ambassador to Japan assured that Teng would show his respect for Japanese foreign policy by refraining from criticizing a third country. However, the PRC delegation failed to meet the ambassador's expectation. During a press conference held at Japan's National Press Club in Tokyo, Teng Hsiao-ping touched on the issue of countries that are artificially divided into two parts. Beginning with the Korean Peninsula, he mentioned Germany and China as examples of countries that are divided, and then what Teng Hsiao-ping referred to as "one Japan" and "one-hundredth of Japan." Certainly, this is a confused list of examples. KYODO press agency and some strata in Japan lost no time in interpreting what Teng Hsiao-ping implied and concluded that he had the northern territories in mind.

Undoubtedly, this top Chinese official made this statement implying that Japan is divided in two for provocative reasons. In an effort to win the support of certain strata in Japan, Teng Hsiao-ping pretended as if he did not know anything about the outcome of World War II in the Pacific and Japan's postwar border redelineation question. He intimated that one-hundredth of Japanese territory is separate from Japan. This intimation stems from the Chinese leadership's attempt to hinder by all means the development of neighborly relations between Japan and its neighbor, the Soviet Union.

Teng Hsiao-ping also touched upon the Senkaku Islands during his press conference. He said that the argument over the ownership of the Senkakus might well be put off for 10 years or so, adding that at present no one has enough wisdom to solve this issue. Is China accumulating wisdom for a settlement of the Senkaku issue? The incident this summer indicated that the Chinese leadership relies not on reason but on force of arms. China is currently seeking to import weapons from NATO countries and Japan to build up its armaments. Who knows, the time may come in the not too distant future when Chinese forces, far mightier than fishing boats equipped with machine guns, will appear in the waters around the Senkaku Islands.

Since Teng Hsiao-ping brought up the issue of divided countries, it will be in order to remind him of the fact that colonies still exist on Chinese territory. What has China done to have these colonies returned to continental China? For instance, are the Chinese leaders demanding the return of Hong Kong? No, they are not. China has filed a formal request with the UN Decolonization Committee asking it not to regard Hong Kong as a colony that should be returned. Apparently for financial reasons, China seems to feel that it had better not be concerned about the fate of the compatriots who were separated from China during the imperial days.

Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese leaders feel no compassion whatever for the fate of divided countries, but they do want to capitalize on the concept of divided countries to further their chauvinist goals. In the case of Japan, they have one and only one purpose--to draw Japan into implementing anti-Soviet plans. Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese representatives are grumbling about a lack of wisdom, but their lack of wisdom does not hinder them from meddling in the relations of other nations. There is no doubt that this artifice is being used for provocative purposes.

ELLSBERG ALLEGES U.S. STORING NUCLEAR BOMBS IN JAPAN

ID271425Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 7, 8 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura report: "Sitting on an Atomic Powder Keg"]

[Text] Tokyo--The fact that U.S. Armed Forces maintain several hydrogen bombs with a capacity 1,000 times greater than the destructive force of the bomb dropped on Nagasaki in 1945 at their Iwakuni military base in Japan was reported at a Tokyo press conference by D. Ellsberg, former U.S. Defense Department consultant.

He quoted A. (Speynard), a former U.S. Air Force pilot, who served at Iwakuni from 1953 through 1963.

(Speynard) had to fly a plane with a lethal cargo more than once. Ellsberg knew of the existence of tactical nuclear weapons in Iwakuni even when he was employed by the U.S. Defense Department.

According to Ellsberg, A. Johnson, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, once admitted that "the fact that we have nuclear weapons in Iwakuni is known to the Japanese Government."

The testimony of D. Ellsberg, who expressed readiness to appear before the Japanese Diet with his evidence, confirms the dangerous nature of the Japanese-American military alliance.

DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK CABLES THANKS TO KOSYGIN

ID301333Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 2 ID

[Text] TASS--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, has sent A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a telegram which reads:

"I express profound gratitude to you and the Soviet people for the warm congratulations and fraternal greetings sent on behalf of the USSR Government and the Soviet people on the 30th anniversary of the DPRK's formation.

"I take this opportunity to express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue still further to strengthen and develop in various spheres, and I wholeheartedly wish you still greater successes in your responsible work in the name of the country's prosperity and development."

USTINOV DECORATED BY MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL

ID302332Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 30 Oct 78 ID

[Text] By decree of the People's Great Hural Presidium of Mongolia Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, has been awarded the Order of Suhe Baatar. This decoration was conferred on Comrade Ustinov for outstanding services in the development and strengthening of the indissoluble friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the combat cooperation of the armed forces of the two countries, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

CUBAN RELEASE OF PRISONERS SHOWS 'CONFIDENCE, STRENGTH'

LD252030Y Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--The newspaper IZVESTIYA describes the decision of the Cuban Government on the release before having served a full term in prison of participants in the play a Giron aggression, who were sentenced by the People's Court to various terms in prison and simultaneously allow them and the members of their families to leave that country, as a gesture of good will, an indication of the confidence and strength of people's Cuba.

IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Havana Vladimir Vernikov visited the places of their imprisonment together with foreign, among them American newsmen. The questions by the correspondents were specific: whether they had been subjected to physical punishment, whether attempts had been made to change their political views by ideological masterminding, whether chemical preparations affecting mentality had been used against them, etc, in a word, about all the methods, which are often used in the prisons of the United States and the other capitalist countries of the West in order to break the will of the prisoners. And the answer to all of these questions was a firm and confident "no."

One could see an expression of bewilderment in the faces of many foreign newsmen, Vladimir Vernikov writes, as American propaganda frightened the man in the street with "horrors" of Cuban prisons, where "real fighters for the freedom of Cuba were allegedly kept. [no closing quote as received] Then simpler questions followed: What about food? It is quite satisfactory for the establishment of this kind, with theobservance of an appropriate diet for sick persons. Medical attendance? Perfect. Books and newspapers? If you please. Visits by family members? According to the prison regulations.

One can now see the absolute confidence of the people's power of the socialist Cuba displayed in making this unusual step, the IZVESTIYA correspondent goes on to write. And one can also see the whole falsehood and hypocrisy of the outcry of many years by the reactionary American press about the alleged violations of human rights of Cuba. No, the point at issue is not violations, but observance in every detail of the principle of respect for the individual irrespective of the fact who is facing justice--a counter revolutionary or a criminal.

Meeting with a group of foreign newsmen, Fidel Castro spoke about prospects for Cuban-American relations, Vladimir Vernikov goes on to write. Noting the fact of expelling former counter-revolutionaries to the United States, he aid that the American authorities shall not regard it as an expression of weakness of the position of the Cuban Revolutionary Government. It will not deviate an inch from its principled standpoint.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES NEW COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD241557Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 78 Morning Edition P 4 LD

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko sent D. Uribe Vargas a telegram expressing sincere congratulations and best wishes on the latter's appointment as Colombian foreign minister. In a reply telegram D. Uribe Vargas expressed thanks for the congratulations and good wishes. The telegrams express the hope that relations will be further developed and mutual understanding deepened between the Soviet Union and Colombia to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

TURKMEN MVD CONFERENCE HITS PROBLEMS IN CRIME PREVENTION

LD270935Y Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TURKMENINFORM--A conference of leading personnel of Turkmen MVD organs was held in Ashkhabad 17 October to discuss questions of further intensifying the struggle against crime, insuring the reliable safeguarding of public order, improving the effectiveness of the struggle against antisocial phenomena, and strengthening socialist legality.

Col R.N. Berdyyev, Turkmen minister of internal affairs, delivered a report on the state of work in implementing party and government instructions as well as measures to further intensify the struggle against crime.

Particular attention was paid to analyzing the prevention and detection of criminal phenomena, drunkeness and alcoholism and to intensifying the struggle against hooliganism. It was noted that substantial work has been carried out in this direction. Experience has been accumulated of participation by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and social formations in preventing crimes. There are almost 200 public order protection centers operating in the republic, including about 90 in the countryside, over 1,500 crime prevention councils at enterprises, organizations and establishments, and more than 300 groups assisting in safeguarding law and order on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Nevertheless, there are shortcomings in work to strengthen socialist legality and law and order. A resolute struggle is not yet being conducted everywhere against drunkenness, hooliganism and parasitism, which are the main causes of crimes and law violations. Certain volunteer militias, comrades courts, crime prevention councils and public order protection centers at places of residence are slack in their work.

The conference was addressed by Lt Gen Internal Service B.T. Shumilin, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question examined.

Those taking part in the work of the conference included V.M. Pereudin, second secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee; V.F. Zhulenev, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers; Y. Bekiyev, chief of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; V.P. Kostanovskiy, Turkmen deputy minister of justice; E. Kindzhalova, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Court; and V.T. Putimtsev, Turkmen deputy prosecutor.

LATVIAN SUPREME COURT PLENUM ON FIGHT AGAINST DRUNKENNESS

LD270927Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] LATINFORM--A routine Latvian SSR Supreme Court plenum has taken place, chaired by B.A. Azan. It examined the application by the republic's courts of legislation aimed at intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. Reports were delivered by G.N. Kuznetsov, member of the republic Supreme Court Presidium; Ya.Ya. Sviklinsh, chairman of the Preylskiy Rayon People's Court; and T.A. Plyavane, chairman of the Yelgava City People's Court.

It was noted that the republic's courts have done solid work to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and have begun to make wider use of the measures provided for this by the law. Attention to preventive measures has been intensified.

At the same time there are shortcomings and omissions in the courts' work and these are weakening the effectiveness of the struggle against this negative phenomenon. The fact that most people commit crimes while intoxicated is sometimes underestimated. It is not always weighed as an aggravating circumstance when the type of punishment and measures for punishment are being determined, and compulsory medical measures are not always used when essential. The plenum drew particular attention to the need for careful and comprehensive examination of cases involving minors, and to the need to discover adults who have joined them in drinking alcohol. With respect to people who abuse alcoholic drinks, the courts must apply on a broader scale the legislation aimed at placing them under special disability.

The plenum also provide other interpretations for guidance on this question.

V.M. Shcherbinin ...ing prosecutor of the Latvian SSR; and Ya.E. Dzenitis, Latvian SSR minister ...stice, participated in the plenum's work.

PARTY, S... ...NGRATULATE USTINOV ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD291913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have warmly congratulated Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, the prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state on his 70th birthday. From our whole heart we wish you, Dear Dmitriy Fedorovich, long life, good health and fruitful activity for the good of our party and the Soviet people, say the greetings.

Receives Award

LD291920Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on awarding the title of Hero of the Soviet Union to Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov]

[Text] For his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state in strengthening the defense of the country in the years of the Great Patriotic War and in the postwar period, and in connection with his 70th birthday, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of defense of the USSR, is awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal to him.

[Signed] Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CPSU AWARDS RED BANNER OF LABOR TO CHESS PLAYER KARPOV

LD271820Y Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 27, TASS--Twice world chess champion Anatoliy Karpov was awarded today the Order of the Red Banner of Labour by a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

It is said in a decree that this distinction is conferred on him for his achievements in sport and his great contribution to the development of the Soviet school of chess.

MOSCOW HOSTS BORDER GUARDS KOMSOMOL WORKERS CONFERENCE

LD301641Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Komsomol Organizers in Formation"]

[Text] An all-union conference of USSR KGB Border Troops Komsomol workers took place in Moscow, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol.

The conference was opened by Col Gen S.K. Tsvigun, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor and first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB.

The speeches delivered to the border Komsomol envoys by Col Gen V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops, and V.A. Guseynov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and the report of Maj Gen V.K. Gaponenko, chief of the Border Troops Political Directorate, discussed measures to further improve Komsomol work among troops in the light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 18th Komsomol Congress. They stressed the great attention devoted by the party Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, to questions of protecting the state border.

During the conference, Komsomol activists exchanged work experience. In their speeches they reported to the CPSU Central Committee on successful fulfillment of high socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol and assured the party that border servicemen will continue to stand vigilantly and reliably on guard over the USSR's borders.

Taking part in the work of the conference were B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and N.Ye. Chelnokov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

BRIEFS

DISARMAMENT STRUGGLE SEMINAR--"The struggle waged by the CPSU and the Soviet state to discontinue the arms race and for disarmament" is the subject dealt with by a republic-level specialized seminar that opened in Kiev on 5 October for lecturers in international affairs. The seminar has been organized by the Board of the Ukrainian Knowledge Society, the Ukrainian Committee for the Defense of Peace, the world's economy and international relations institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the institute for socioeconomic problems in foreign countries of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Oct 78 AU]

NATIONALITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE--The development of nationality relations under the conditions of mature socialism in the USSR is on the agenda of a republic-level scientific and theoretical conference which opened in Rovno on 26 October. Panasenko, Rovenskiy Obkom first secretary, spoke to the participants about the life-giving strength of the Leninist nationality policy, the fraternal assistance given by all USSR people to the renewed Polesye region and the experience of the oblast party organizations in the patriotic and internationalist education of the working people. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 78 AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON PRODUCTION IN FIRST 9 MONTHS 1978

LD262010Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The industry of the RSFSR has fulfilled the 9-month plan for marketing production and for the output of most important articles, the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports. The rise in industrial production, compared with the same period last year, was 4.6 percent. Labor productivity rose by 3.7 percent, which was responsible for 83 percent of the increase in output. The plans for the growth in profit and for decreasing the cost of output have been fulfilled. The 9-month plan for the marketing of output has been fulfilled by the industry of Moscow and Leningrad and by the ASSR's, krays and oblasts, except Tuvinskaya ASSR, and Murmanskaya, Pskovskaya, Orlovskaya, Kurskaya, Ultanovskaya, Kemerovskaya, Tyumenskaya, Chitinskaya and Magadanskaya oblasts.

AZERBAIJAN CP CC PLENUM VIEWS ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD270915Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Report by M. Okulov, editor of BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY: "In an Exacting and Businesslike Fashion; From the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Baku--An Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum has been held. It discussed the progress in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the republic party organization's tasks to implement the theses and conclusions advanced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and addresses at the celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku." The report was delivered by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The speaker and participants in the debate noted that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's profound, scientifically substantiated speech, advice and criticisms have been received by the communists and all the republic's working people as a militant action program and have evoked a tremendous surge of creative strength among workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia.

Under the party organization's leadership Azerbaijan's working people are persistently implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In terms of the growth rate of industrial production, the republic reached ahead of schedule--in 2 years and 5 months--the level planned for the end of the 3d year of the 5-year plan. The consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy has yielded good results in agricultural development. In the last 7 years acreage annual gross putput here has increased by 45.2 percent. The past years of the 10th 5-Year Plan have been marked by particularly high indicators.

In his speech at the celebrations in Baku Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the republic's party, soviet and economic organs have drawn the correct conclusions from the criticisms once made of them. The successes that have been achieved are the result of purposeful organizational, political and ideological education work by the republic party organization and active labor efforts by all the Azerbaijan people. A contribution to this has been made by the improvement of the atmosphere and the moral and psychological climate--something which has not been slow to affect the results of economic activity.

Such a high assessment, the plenum participants noted, inspires us and imposes great obligations. It does not entitle us to feel complacent and self-satisfied. The plenum analyzed in an exacting and businesslike fashion the work of party, soviet and economic organs, revealing reserves for further growth.

The speakers--in particular Baku Gorkom First Secretary A.G. Kerimov--noted that certain republic ministries and departments and a number of party committees have an insufficient grasp of economics and display a superficial approach to the solution of questions. Sectors of industry such as the oil-producing, petroleum-refining and local industry are still far from making full use of the potential for increasing production efficiency. There was discussion of the fact that while the general development rate of the republic's industry is fairly high, a significant proportion of enterprises fails to cope with the targets for output and labor productivity growth. There was sharp criticism of the party organizations of Baku, Kirovabad and Sumgait, where the number of lagging enterprises is particularly large. Many ministries, while fulfilling the plan as a whole in terms of volume indicators, fail to produce and deliver certain extremely important types of goods. The machine-building and chemical industries, and enterprises in the construction materials industry, are failing to fulfill the targets in terms of the products list. The republic Gosplan is not exercising due control over the strict observance of plan discipline.

Ya. A. Rustamov, assistant machine operator in the Mingechaur textile combine; K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; and B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom, who spoke in the debate, mentioned the fundamental importance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's advice and wishes aimed at raising output quality. It is important that these questions are constantly at the center of the attention of every party committee and primary party organization. However, some committees and organizations are still adopting verbose decisions and failing to back them up with organizational work. For instance, the Kirovabad and Mingechaur gorkoms sometimes trangress in this way. There are serious shortcomings in the planning of quality indicators. Certain ministries and departments are lax in studying and disseminating the leading enterprises' experience.

The plenum examined in detail the state of affairs in livestock-raising and measures to overcome the lag in this sector. There was also discussion of ways to achieve more intense agricultural production specialization and concentration and to make rational use of irrigated land, equipment and mineral fertilizer.

Major production facilities and many cultural and everyday projects have been commissioned in the republic over the last few years. Construction workers have accumulated definite experience in concentrating funds, equipment and manpower resources on the most important projects--which has insured construction of their schedule. However, capital construction continues on the whole to lag behind. The republic Gosplan miscalculates in planning the sector and fails to wage a resolute struggle against the continuing fragmentation of funds and material resources among many construction projects.

In the opinion of the plenum participants, the activity of the ministries of consumer services, municipal services and trade and the consumer cooperatives board needs considerable improvement. More attention should be paid to training cadres employed in these sectors and to enhancing the vanguard role of the communists and Komsomol members working in them.

The solution of the question of utilizing manpower resources is indissolubly linked with the development of industrial and agricultural production and the services sphere. It is necessary, the speakers said, to raise the shift index of enterprises' work and to create conditions for involving unoccupied manpower--particularly women--in social production. Additional measures are needed to improve the training of cadres in mass professions, particularly via the vocational and technical education system. Party, Komsomol and trade union organizations are called upon to develop and support in every possible way young people's desire to work on the shock construction projects of the 5-year plan and to participate directly in opening up the wealth of Siberia and the Far East and in implementing the program for the transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

The communists' creative activity and vanguard role are growing in the struggle to fulfill the 25th party congress decisions; the militancy of primary party organizations is increasing. This is graphically demonstrated by the report and election meetings now being held. As the plenum participants said, these meetings are discussing in a businesslike and principled fashion the most important questions of intraparty life and organizational and political work among the masses, generalizing the experience that has been accumulated and revealing the existing shortcomings.

Questions of improving the style and methods of party leadership and raising exactingness and discipline at every level loomed large in the plenum's work. Noting that in the last few years the republic party organization has done much to develop the masses' creative initiative and raise their level of activity in the struggle against shortcomings, the plenum demanded that criticism and self-criticism continue to be developed in every possible way.

The speeches by many plenum participants noted that the implementation of the large tasks of economic and cultural building demands the strengthening of work on working people's communist education. At the present time the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the celebrations in Baku are being studied in the party and economic education system. Lenin Fridays have been devoted to propagandizing these documents. The plenum stressed that it is necessary to carry out ideological work still more purposefully, insuring the comprehensive solution of the ideological, labor and moral education problems.

The attention of party committees and the mass media was drawn to the need to strengthen the struggle against manifestations of bourgeois ideology and the private property mentality and morality. The speakers also noted that the Azerbaijan party organization has always paid and will continue to pay unremitting attention to the education of working people in the spirit of the Leninist friendship of the peoples, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and boundless love and devotion to the motherland--the USSR.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum elaborated specific measures aimed at successfully implementing the 25th party congress decisions and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the republic party organization.

CSA REPORTS ON GRAIN SALES PROGRESS IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD301920Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kazakhstan--A great success is reported to the homeland today by the grain growers of Kazakhstan. The harvesting of grain crops has been carried out in an organized manner in the republic, and the plan for grain sales to the state has been overfulfilled. The farms have delivered 16.7 million tons of grain to the procurement depots. This is 1.2 million tons above the planned amount. Sales of wheat, corn and rye are considerably above the plan. Procurement of strong varieties of wheat has exceeded the plan three-fold. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 30 October says that the plan was exceeded by two-fold] The plan for laying in high-class seeds has been overfulfilled.

The Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavsakaya oblasts have each sold the state more than 2 million tons of grain. Uralskaya Oblast farms have also delivered to procurement depots over 2 million tons of grain, against a planned 1 million tons. The USSR Central Statistical Administration report also notes the great contribution made by the farmers of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Chimkenskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Karagandinskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Dzherzkazganskaya oblasts. The republic has enough grain seeds for next year's harvest. At the same time it is noted that the farms have not fulfilled the groats and leguminous crops plan. The sale of grain to the state continues in Kazakhstan.

'RECORD AMOUNT OF GRAIN' PRODUCED IN UZBEKISTAN

LD301922Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] A record amount of grain was procured this year in Uzbekistan: 1 million tons of wheat, barley, rice and corn have been sold to the state--this is 1.5-fold more than plan. The republic's rice growers have worked well--they obtained an average of 50 quintals of grain per hectare. Plowing and winter crop sowing are in process in the republic.

NIVIN RAPS DELAYS IN RSFSR HARVESTING OF LATE CROPS

LD300729Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Nivin agricultural review: "Completing the Harvest Campaign"]

[Excerpt] The harvesting of late crops is now being completed. As the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 23 October 171,000 hectares of soybeans remained to be harvested. The machine operators of the North Caucasus are working day and night in the corn plantations, using combines and other equipment with high productivity to procure the valuable seed grain as quickly as possible. In Kabardino-Balkaria 9 percent of the sown area of grain corn remains to be harvested.

In the last days of October it is difficult to rely on favorable weather for harvesting. It has become colder in many areas and there has even been snow. A most important task is to make highly rational use of equipment in the final stage. None of the produce grown by farmers' difficult labor can be allowed to remain in the fields. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes acting correctly are those mobilizing people for round-the-clock or two-shift work. It is important here to display still more persistent concern to improve the working and leisure conditions of harvest workers and to prevent interruptions in the supply of fuels and lubricants for equipment.

The sugar beet field must now be one of the most shock sectors. The lifting and shipment of the sweet roots are now lagging behind appreciably compared with last year. So far 91.1 percent of the sown area of sugar beet has been harvested. The rate is particularly slow in Ulyanovskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts, where the root crops are still in the ground on 29 and 21 percent of the area respectively. There must be no delay. It is more necessary than ever now to make masterful use of the available transport, to insure that produce is received smoothly at the sugar refineries, and to introduce without delay all optimal methods of organizing the work of the motor vehicle pool that have emerged in the present harvest campaign.

The lifting and shipment of potatoes is being carried out with intolerable slowness in some places. While in the RSFSR as a whole 149,000 hectares of tubers or 7.7 percent of the sown area remain to be harvested, in Kostromskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts this figure is at the very high level of 30-31 percent.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON AGRICULTURAL PRICES RESOLUTION

The following variations to the article entitled "Increase in Procurement Prices for Agricultural Products," published in the 25 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page T 1, were taken from the unattributed report frontpaged in PRAVDA of 25 October.

Page T 1, second paragraph reads: The resolution on purchase prices envisages a 14-percent increase from 1 January 1979 in purchase prices for milk and dairy products in the country as a whole, an 11-percent increase for sheep and goats, an 18-percent increase for wool, a 35-percent increase for astrakhan wool, a 38-percent increase for potatoes and a 9-percent increase for cucumbers, tomatoes, onions and garlic.

The increase in purchase prices will not change retail prices.

Purchase prices for milk, cream, sheep, goats and potatoes are differentiated among the union republics, depending on their natural and economic conditions. Union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to fix the purchase price for milk according to grade and zone, for sheep and goats according to fatness category and zone, and for potatoes according to kray, oblast, and autonomous republic.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to devise, in coordination with the USSR State Committe on Prices, and introduce from 1 January 1979 the new, higher purchase prices for cucumber, tomatoes, onions and garlic, differentiated according to zone, ripening time and quality.

The USSR State Committee on Prices is instructed to devise, with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and fix, scales for the purchase prices of wool and astrakhan wool, making provision if necessary for the differentiation of prices according to the main regions of commodity production and also higher increases for prices of the most valuable kinds and grades of the aforementioned products. The state's expenditures... rewording and adding additional passages.

Same page, third paragraph, fourth line reads: amount of R4 billion. The union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to determine for each rayon, oblast, kray and autonomous republic the extent of cancellation and deferment of debts on USSR Gosbank loans, taking into account the economic and financial position of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and primarily with a view to cancelling debts and granting deferment on loans repayable in 1978-1980. The CPSU Central... adding sentence.

PROGNOZ-7 STATION LAUNCHED TO STUDY SOLAR ACTIVITY

LD301658Y Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--The automatic station Prognoz-7 was launched in the Soviet Union at 8 hours 23 minutes of Moscow time today. The aim of the launching of the Prognoz-7 station is research into the corpuscular and electromagnetic radiation of the sun, flows of solar plasma and magnetic fields in the near-earth outer space with the aim of determining the effect of solar activity on the interplanetary medium and the earth's magnetosphere as well as the study of galactic ultraviolet, and gamma radiation.

On board the station is installed scientific equipment made in the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France and Sweden according to the programme of international cooperation in the peaceful research and uses of outer space.

The station was put into a high elliptic orbit of earth satellite with the following parameters: maximum distance from the earth's surface--202 thousand 965 kilometers, minimum distance--483 kilometers, initial period of revolution--98 hours 0.8 minutes, inclination of the orbit--65 degrees.

The onboard systems and scientific equipment of the station are functioning normally. The Coordination-Computer Center and the institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are processing the information.

COSMONAUTS TRANSFER EQUIPMENT TO DESCENT CRAFT

LD301316Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

["Cosmonauts Preparing for Return to Earth"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The orbital flight of Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov is nearing completion. The crew are transferring and stowing in the descent craft of the Soyuz-31 spaceship film holders, flight papers and other materials of the research carried out and are placing in the living compartments of the spaceship the used equipment as well as carrying out work for the technical maintenance of the station and its preparation for automatic flight.

A medical examination of the cosmonauts is being carried out today with the aid of registering apparatuses Polynom-2M, Rheograph and with the use of pressure suit Chibis with the aim of determining the reaction of the cardio-vascular system to imitated hydrostatic pressure effect. On the programme of the working day are also a medical-biological experiment for the study of the dynamics of the changes in the composition of the gaseous medium in the compartments of the complex and photography of the earth's surface. Over the past days, the cosmoanuts carried out a fresh series of technological experiments in Kristall equipment.

According to the reports of the crew and data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.